SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 7, 1813.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

MARCH 21.

The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.

Capt. C. B. Sotheby, Tottenham, for Madeira, Madras and Bengal.

Capt. J. W. Leach, Retreat, for Bengal and Bencoolen.

Capt. J. R. Franklin, Northumberland, Capt. Mortlock, Streatham; for Bengal.

EAST INDIA, AND BANK OF ENGLAND CHARTERS.

Although I have not the honour to be even personally known to the Chairman at the India-house, or have any immediate interest in the subject which at present agitates the public mind; yet, as I have read with some attention [the] whole of the papers relating to the renewal [of t]he Charter, I am desirous of expressing my ... [t]heir approbation of the conduct ...[m]an, as evincing, throughout this [n]egotiation, a degree of firmness, ...[know]ledge, mercantile experience, and ...[inte]rested mind, as I trust will se[cure] the approbation of his con[stituents] ...ought to do of every real well[wisher to the] established Government of this happy kingdom.

...[de]sirous of becoming the eulogist ...[how]ever elevated his rank in socie[ty] ... to others; but, on the other ...[I confe]ss myself an enemy to such coarse ...[as w]e have lately seen from the pen of ...[Bucki]nghamshire, when addressed to a [gentle]man of the highest respectability, who now fills the important situation of Chairman at the India-house.

The opinions of merchants, even on commercial subjects, should always be viewed with a scrutinizing eye by Government: they are certainly judges of what relates to their own immediate interests; but this interest is, in too many instances, found to be prejudicial to the general benefits of the community at large.

If the Chairman had been a merchant, he would have resisted at once the first attempt at innovation, and would not have acceded to what he considered the ultimatum of His Majesty's Ministers—that the trade to British India should be opened for all vessels sailing to and from the river Thames.

Unfortunately (as it may perhaps eventually turn out) the Chairman, not only in this, but in other instances, appears to have been actuated by the highly laudable motive of strengthening the arms of Ministers, by granting every possible facility, encouragement, and assistance to the trade, commerce, and manufactures of the inhabitants at large of the United Kingdom—in so far as it might be done without any, material injury to the interests of his immediate constituents.

The Chairman appears to have viewed the subject with the comprehensive mind of the most enlightened Statesman. He was sensible that the commerce from India might possibly be increased by reduced rates of freight; but, after exposing the loss which would certainly attend the speculations of merchants from this country, he yielded to the wishes of His Majesty's Ministers, that the trial should be allowed, as knowing from the official documents before him, that little or no injury would arise to his constituents from the peace-offering which he consented to make, to meet the exigencies at this particular crisis.

The machinery of the Indian Government, is supposed, by many able writers who have had the benefits of local residence, to be the most perfect and better adapted to the peculiar customs, dispositions, and habits of life of it's subjects, than any now in existence; indeed, this is admitted by His Majesty's Ministers, as may be seen on reference to the papers on this intricate subject.

Some very grand, though hitherto concealed motive must, therefore, have caused this vaccilation in the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers, and I do not scruple too add my belief; that it is the hope of obtaining the assistance of Mr. Canning, who, as Member for Liverpool, they trust will be compelled to seperate and differ opinion on this subject, from the view which his friend Marquess Wellesley may deem it expedient to deliver as a Peer of the realm.

It is well known that the East India Company have imported many millions sterling of bullion from British India, within the last three years, to enable His Majesty's Ministers to carry on the war on the Continent of Europe, and that very large sums in the coins of India, are at present both in Sweden and Russia; but not content with this assistance, and regarding the benefits conferred by the Company, not as grounds of gratitude towards them, but as precedents for further exactions, I am persuaded it is the intention of His Majesty's Ministers, if they can obtain over to their cause Mr. Canning to support them in the House of Commons, to make an immediate attack on the bullion now in the Bank of England, by the threat of destroying the Bank Company's Charter, if they do not instantly advance nine millions sterling of bullion; & having once established the precedents of the destruction of the Charter of the East India Company, they look forward to the annihilation of the present Bank of England, as a matter of course, that will not be attended with much difficulty.

Pause, therefore, my countrymen, before you give up the established order of any foundation so intimately blended with the British Constitution, as the Charters of the Bank and East India Company, to despotic mandates of any Lord of Buckinghamshire, and you shall occasionally be informed of the secret motives to obtain additional Parliamentary influence, which are now practised by His Majesty's present Ministers, from an old man now living in retirement. PLAIN FACTS.

JAMAICA MAIL.

Kingston, Dec. 19.—Two severe earthquakes were felt in this city, the first at 15 minutes past 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and the second at a quarter before three on Monday morning. They were both accompanied with the usual rumbling noise, and undulatory motion.

The Fawn, 20 guns, Capt. Fellowes, anchored at Port Royal on Sunday evening, with the recaptured British ship Perthshire. This vessel sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 18th of October, with a cargo of dry and pickled fish, bound to Falmouth, in this island, in company with the ship Union, Reanie, for Martinique, and parted with her off that island on the 24th ult. Off Altavela, on the 29th ult. about 10 p. m. she fell in with the American privateers Lady Madison, Garricomb, & Eagle, Conolly, of one gun, and fifty men each, which engaged the Perthshire for upwards of half an hour, when she was compelled to strike. At the latter part of the action, Captain M'Kinley received a mortal wound, and died in a few minutes after. Mr. Allan Pratt, as prize-master and sixteen men, were put on board of her, with orders to proceed for the first port in the United States they could make, but yesterday se'nnight, off Cape Tiburon, they fell in with the Fawn, which recaptured the Perthshire. The Perthshire mounts 12 guns, and had 18 men. Mr. Wright, the mate, fought her for a short time after the master was wounded.

Lieut. John Stewart, of the 5th West India regiment, put a period to his existence on Monday night, at Fort Augusta, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

We are informed, that in Annotto Bay, where the ship Experiment lost her anchor and cable in the late dreadful earthquake, and where there was previously only a depth of 60 fathoms of water, there is now a depth of 120. In another part of the same bay, where the depth of water was 100 fathoms, bottom cannot now be found. The effect of the earthquake there was attended with another singular circumstance; the pinnace of the ship Pelham, which was proceeding to the shore at the instant of that awful phenomenon, felt as if sinking; and, after the undulations had ceased, her copper was scorching hot. At about half a mile distance, there was a smoke, from which there was a sulphureous smell. It would appear from the above, that there must have been a volcanic eruption of the earth beneath.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 20.

The Paris Papers abound with addresses from the different cities, &c. of Italy and Holland; the following one, from the Senate of the kingdom of Italy, is given as a specimen of them:

"SIRE—The losses which the premature rigour of the season occasioned the Grand Army, on its return from Moscow, were felt by your people of Italy as a national calamity.

"Love of the country, the pride of the Italian name; the sentiment of individual dignity, tranquillity, prosperity, present happiness, and future hope; all are lost, if a wall of brass does not separate civilized Europe from the barbarians of the North; if the European Continent is not secured against the corrupt influence of the British Cabinet. The recent perfidy of a Prussian General is a proof of it.

"To arrive, Sire, at this the object of all your fatigues—of all your sacrifices—of all the perils to which you expose yourself; who does not feel that arms and armies, gold, valour, fidelity, and constancy, are necessary. Every thing which depends upon them, Sire, your people of Italy are eager to offer you. This is not the council of authority; it results from a conviction of sentiments, a general cry that our existence requires it.

"This kingdom, Sire, is your work, it lives to you, its protecting laws, its monuments, its roads, its canals; it owes to you the prosperity of its agriculture, and of its industry, university, &c.

"Twenty thousand Italians only wait for orders to join the Grand Army. The Departmental battalions burn to share the honour with it. The Administrators of the Communes contend for the honour of offering horses and cavaliers. The wishes of the nation outstrip the demands which necessity exacts, or foresight councils.

"In the absence of the Prince, your image, who anticipates under every circumstance the dispositions requisite for the good of the country, the Italian Senate deprived of the happiness of being near your Imperial Majesty and King, begs you to believe the sincerity of its sentiments, and with goodness receive the homage which by its organ the nation lays at your feet.

"The Senate does not speak of the fidelity, the love which binds it to your august person, to your family, &c. All have but one wish, as they have but one duty—that of assisting with all their strength and all their means, the great designs which prudence commands your Majesty to execute for the glory and prosperity of the empire and of the kingdom.

"Milan, January 21."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24, 1813.

At a late hour last night we received Paris Papers up to Sunday last. The following are extracts:

"PARIS, ... 26.

"The King of Naples being indisposed has thought proper to quit the command of the army, which he ... given up to the Viceroy. This latter is more accustomed to a grand Administration. He possesses the entire confidence of the Emperor.

"After the treason of General de York the King of Naples judged it advisable to march upon the Elbing road, and from thence on Posen, where his head-quarters arrived the 16th January.

"General Rapp, with a garrison of 30,000 men, occupies the island of Noyat and Dantzic; 6000 men occupy Thorn and its neighbourhood; 6000 Prussians are in Graudentz; a corps of observation which the Prince of Eckmuhl commanded, is upon Bomberg. Prince Schwartzenberg and General Regnier are in advance of Warsaw. The 5th is re-organizing in that place, and the Duke of Tarente has marched upon Posen; Marshal St. Cyr has recovered from his wound. The Duke of Belluno has arrived at Posen. There has not been since the affair of the Duke of Tarente upon the Niemen; in which he made three Russian battalions prisoners, any engagement whatever with the enemy; there have only been some rencounters of little importance with the Cossacks.

"All the dismounted cavalry has arrived upon the Oder. General Bourcier, who is at Berlin, writes that he has made contracts for 30,000 horses, 20,000 of which have already been delivered at the depots, as well for the remounts of cavalry and those of the artillery and military equipages. The cold weather still continues.

"The King of Prussia is re-organizing his contingent between Stetting and Colberg.

"General Lauriston departed yesterday from Paris, to fix his head-quarters at Magdeburg, where the Corps of Observation, which he commands, is to arrive.

"General Souham will pass the Rhine with the Vanguard of the Corps of Observation of the Rhine, and will move on towards Frankfort.

"His Majesty has given to General Bertrand the command of the Army of Observation of Italy, which is to unite at Verona.

"A Van Guard, composed of 40,000 fresh troops, will unite at Posen under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Elchingen. This Marshal is among the number of those where courage and strength of mind have stood the test.

"The King of Saxony is uniting his troops about Glogau.

"The Emperor of Austria is assembling considerable forces in Gallicia. We can already count there an army of more than 80,000 men. The greatest confidence and harmony exists between the Imperial Courts of Vienna and Paris.

"The King of Denmark is deaf to the menaces and intrigues of England, Russia and Sweden.

"Dantzic is now an unattackable fortress: 30,000 good troops have been collected in it; good Generals command them, and the Governor of the town is General Rapp, a brave and intrepid soldier; a considerable number of engineers and artillery officers are in it: the place is provisioned with every thing for two years.

"All the reports which have been circulated are false: there has not been a battle at Konigsberg; there has not been one at Elbing; no general officer has been wounded, and, we repeat it, that no affair has taken place since that of the Duke of Tarente upon the Niemen.

"Germany has nothing to fear, either from the intrigues of England or the irruption of the Barbarians, who only knew how to defend their country by devastating it, and their capital but by burning it.

"In short, as soon as winter shall terminate, the Russians will be chased, and driven back, the quicker in proportion as they may have the further advanced. We are authorised to make this exposée to tranquillize the good citizens of France and Germany; and we add, that they may be certain, that, if any events happen we will immediately make them known to the Public, with the same truth and simplicity with which were made known the misfortunes of the army in the Twenty-ninth Bulletin. We do not know why the English attach importance to inundating our Coasts and the Continent with pamphlets filled with false accounts. In short, all the misfortune which the army suffered, is stated in the 29th Bulletin, but what the Petersburgh Gazettes add, that Eagles and cannon were taken from us in front of our banners (bandieues), is false—very false.

"LETTER FROM PRINCE EUGENE NAPOLEON, VICEROY OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, TO THE ... WAR:—

"Marienwerder, Jan. 6, 1813.

"My Lord Duke—The St. Petersburgh Gazettes have fallen into my hands, by which I perceive how unnatural and false are the relations which they contain of the events of November and December! I will stop only at what concerns my Corps d'Armee. It is stated in these Papers that on the 8th November, Platoff attacked me and dispersed my corps; took from me 3700 men, and my whole artillery. These statements are false. Platoff scarcely presented himself before my corps. He was repulsed in every part. If he has made some prisoners, he has not taken a single one with arms in his hands, but he may have picked up some single stragglers, who, during the night, to avoid the extremity of the cold, had sneaked into the villages. With regard to the cannon, they have not carried off a single piece; although it is true, that I was obliged, by the loss of my horses, which perished through the excessive cold, to abandon the greater part of my artillery, after having dismounted and broken it.

"I know that the Russian statements are quite false; the extent of the country, and the extreme ignorance of the greater part of its population, gives the Russian Government great liberty in this respect, and they take care to profit by it, in causing the most nonsensical reports to be spread about. We were at the gates of Moscow, when that people believed us to be beaten. (Signed) "EUGENE NAPOLEON."

LETTER FROM THE MARSHAL PRINCE OF ECKMUHL TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL.

"MY LORD, "THORN, JAN. 8.

"I read with astonishment in the St. Petersburgh papers, that on the day of the 16th November, the enemy took 12,000 prisoners from my corps d'armee, and that they had scattered the remains of that army in the neighbouring woods in such a manner, that it was entirely destroyed. It would be difficult to push impudence and falsehood further, if all the Russian statements since the commencement of this campaign, and in the preceding ones, were not already known. Did they not sing Te Deums at Petersburgh, and were not ribands distributed there for the battle of Austerlitz? Did they not say that they had taken 100 pieces of cannon from us at the battle of Moskwa, and did they not again on that occasion chaunt the Te Deum which filled England with joy? How many difficulties have they not raised in acknowledging the taking of Moscow? Have they not likewise proclaimed themselves conquerors at the battle of Malouaroslavetz, where we pursued them for the space of 40 wersts? The fact is, that your Majesty, knowing the Russian army from Volhynea was marching towards the Beresina, was obliged to set out from Smolensk, notwithstanding the rigour of the season. By a sudden change in the temperature, the cold, which was but six degrees, advanced to 20, and even for a moment to 25, according to some of the engineer officers who had a thermometer. All our horses and our train of artillery perished. His Majesty no longer wished to come to an engagement with the enemy; he no longer even wished to allow himself to be amused by petty affairs, desiring to gain with all speed the Beresina. When his Majesty passed through Krasnoi, he had to drive back the enemy, who placed himself between the guard and my corps d'armee.

"As soon as my corps had rejoined the army, his Majesty continued his march, and my corps was to follow without employment itself in maintaining a contest in which the enemy would have the advantage of a numerous cavalry and artillery. But my corps never met the enemy that it did not beat him. It has suffered very heavy losses from fatigues, cold, and that fatality which caused all the cavalry and artillery horses to perish.—A great number of my men dispersed to seek refuge against the rigour of the cold, and many were taken. Your Excellency knows that I do not dissimulate my losses; they are undoubtedly considerable, and fill me with grief, but the glory of his Majesty's arms has not for a moment been compromised.

(Signed) "The MARSHAL DUKE of AUERSTADT PRINCE of ECKMUHL."

LETTER FROM THE MARSHAL DUKE OF ELCHINGEN TO THE MAJOR GENERAL.

"ELBING, JAN. 10.

"MONSEIGNEUR—I have the read in the Petersburg Gazettes that on the 17th November, at midnight, my corps, 12,000 strong, sent a flag of truce and laid down its arms; that I alone saved myself, alone and

wounded, by passing the Borysthenes over the ice. I cannot believe that the General of the Russian army could in his reports have given place to such untruth; and although I know the little confidence which in Europe is paid to these reports from Russian Gazettes, constantly discredited by the absurdity of their tales, I nevertheless take the liberty of writing to your Excellency, and I intreat you to have my letter printed, to give a formal contradiction to the statement, that my corps laid down its arms, and that I alone passed beyond the Dnieper; very far from that, on the 17th November I alone sustained all the enemy's efforts; I had at that moment but 8000 men under my orders, and in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances in which we were, I had no artillery; the enemy had a numerous one; I halted all day. I then discovered that it was not the same infantry for the several times attacked me, and notwithstanding their great superiority of number, could make no impression. At ten P. M. a Colonel with a flag of truce was sent to propose I should surrender; to this impertinence I replied by making the officer prisoner, and carrying him to the other side of the Dnieper, to which I made my troops repass; and I, the next day, conducted him to the head-quarters of his Majesty, at Orcha. When I arrived there with my corps, I scarcely wanted 500 men, who were killed in the battle of the preceding day.

"All the Russian reports are romances. There is nothing true in what they say, excepting the loss of my artillery; and your Highness knows that it was out in human power to bring it away in the midst of frosts, and over the ice, all my horses having fallen under the fatal mortality, occasioned by the rigour of the cold.

"During the whole course of the campaign the Russians have not taken, either from me or my comrades, a single piece of cannon, in the face of their enemy, although it is true, that when our draft horses fell dead with the cold, we were obliged to break our artillery, and leave it behind us. To hear these reports from St. Petersburgh it must appear that we were all cowards, who would not chuse but fly before the Russian Legions! It is true, that according to their statement we likewise fled at the battle of Moscow! and that they pushed us to the distance of sixteen wersts from the field of battle, consequently it must have been in our flight that we occupied Moscow!

"The Spring will do us justice for all these vainglorious boastings. The Russians will every where find the men of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, of Witepsk, of Smolensko, of the Moskwa, and of the Berezina.

(Signed) The Marshal Duke of ELCHINGEN.

"DANTZIC, JAN. 17.

"We have here a corps d'armee of 30,000, under the orders of General Rapp.

"General Bachelu, who commands a brigade six leagues from hence, attacked, on the 15th, the enemy's advanced posts, and made three Russian officers, 100 soldiers, and 15 hussars prisoners.

"AUGSBURGH, JAN. 17.

"It is calculated, that according to the measures lately adopted by the French Government, 550,000 men will quickly be disposable, without reckoning the Army in Spain, or the Grand Army.

"POSEN, JAN. 15.

"His Majesty the King of Naples arrived here at one o'clock this night, and alighted at the Palace of the Prefecturate. Marshal the Duke of Abrantes, and the General of Division, Friant, have been in our City for the last week.

"VISTULA, JAN. 12.

"The Prince of Schwartzenburg's Corps d'Armée has taken its cantonments along the Vistula, to the South of Warsaw. The Russians have not yet passed the Upper Vistula, where they have three corps, one under the orders of General Sacken, that of the centre commanded by Admiral Tschitschagoff, and that of Count Wittgenstein in the North. All these corps are under the directions of Prince Kutusow. At this season of the year, and with the weather we now have, the Couriers go in four days from Wilna to St. Petersburg.

"The cold increases with great force in the neighbourhood of the Vistula. There rages, as we are told, great sickness in the Russian army, and principally among the horses. It is the militia and the levies that perform service in the interior of Russia.

"MARIENWERDER, JAN. 8.

"Since yesterday we have the head quarters of the French army in our town. His Majesty the King of Naples, Commander in Chief of that army, left us yesterday to go to Bromberg. His Imperial Highness the Viceroy of Italy, and M. the Duke of Belluno are still here."

The Moniteur of the 30th ult. contains an uninteresting dispatch to the Minister at War, dated Valladolid, January 2, from General Count Reille, Commander in Chief of the Army of Portugal.

The Moniteurs are almost entirely filled with extracts from the English Papers, addresses to the Emperor from the different towns of France and Italy, and offers of active service from the Cohorts.

YEOMANRY OFFICERS' CLUB.

DUBLIN, JAN. 28.—Yesterday the first grand dinner of this loyal and public spirited institution was given at the Rotunda, the Earl of Charlemont, the President, in the chair. The members that were present amounted to nearly 200.—The guests were,

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and suite; the Duke of Leinster; the Lord Chancellor; Sir John Hope, Commander of the forces; General Meyrick, Commander of the garrison; Mr. Secretary Peel; Sir Edward Littlehales; Mr. Gregory; the Adjutant-General; Gen. Donne; Mr. Sheriff, as well as the Lord Mayor, being members of the club.

It is impossible to surpass, and it would, indeed, be very difficult to equal the gaiety, conviviality, and good humour, the liberal spirit, and the loyal heart, which the occasion so richly displayed: nor would it be more easy to convey a just idea of the effect of those presiding qualities, by referring to particular instances, of happy sentiment that was spoken—of generous opinions that were avowed—of pleasant observations that were made—of mirthful allusions which kept the laugh alive, and of loyal and patriotic language, which preserved throughout the spirit of the institution—glowing, ardent, and paramount.

The Noble Chairman displayed masterly qualities for his situation—good sense, good humour, and good breeding, with a talent for introductory observations to his toasts, and great felicity and readiness in hitting occasional occurrences in the right point; formed only a part of his Lordship's merit in his situation of President.

After Non Nobis had been sung by the band of the Kilkenny regiment, the following toasts were announced from the chair:—

The King—Prince Regent—Queen and Royal Family—Princess Charlotte of Wales—Duke of York and the Army.—Lord Melville and the Navy.—The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland.

Lord Charlemont introduced this last toast, with a few observations upon the public conduct of the illustrious character whom it was intended to compliment; who had resided so long in this country, and afforded, during that period, continued and invariable demonstration of his love for Ireland; and during the course of his Lordship's observations, the animated applauses of all that were present, occasionally offered an interesting confirmation of the justice of the eulogium which his Lordship was pronouncing.

The Duke of Richmond returned thanks, with obvious emotion. His Grace seemed to feel, with full weight, the value of the testimony which had been borne to the justice and purity of his conduct, which was fervidly and unanimously tendered by a body of men of the first description in the country, and composed of all the different political parties in the State. He was pleased to express his warm approbation of the principle upon which the club had been formed—which aimed at fostering the spirit of a generous and manly loyalty, and keeping alive the vital spark of an institution, to the fidelity, valour, and patriotism of which Ireland has been already so deeply indebted. His Grace spoke with affecting warmth of his attachment and devotion to Ireland, and of his high esteem and regard for the character of the Irish people. His Grace had frequent occasion to reiterate his sentiments during the night, for his health was drank as Colonel of the 35th regiment, as Commander of an English volunteer corps, and in every way it was possible for the zeal of the Noble Chairman to discover, as he saw how much it was desired, and how enthusiastically it was always received.

The following toasts were among many others that were given, to compliment private and public worth, or to commemorate departed virtue. Appropriate tunes were played by the military band which attended, to every toast:—

The Chancellor and the Irish Bar.
Duke of Leinster, and all those Noblemen who, like him, intend to spend a portion of their time and property in their native country.

The Duke of Leinster returned thanks, with no small sensibility, and concluded with saying, he had no wish at his heart more earnest, than to pass his days in his native country.

The Marquess Wellington, and our Army in Portugal.
Marshal Beresford, and the Portuguese troops.
Our illustrious Ally, the Emperor of Russia.
Sir John Hope, the Commander of the Forces, and the Army serving in Ireland.
The Duchess of Richmond, the Patroness of the Poor and the Irish Loom.
Mr. Secretary Peel.
The Marquess Camden, the Father of the Irish Yeomanry.
General Meyrick and the Garrison of Dublin.
The English Militia.
The Irish Militia.
The English Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps.
Old Ireland, and Prosperity to her Trade and Manufactures.
The Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of Dublin.
The Glorious and Immortal Memory of King William.

Lord Charemont prefaced this toast with declaring, that since he had been able to hold a glass, he had been accustomed to drink that toast, and ever should.—It had, he said, been called a party toast; but he was at a loss how to fix the illiberal stain of party upon the commemoration of a great Prince, whose talents and virtues secured for us that Constitution, under which men of all parties live, which they all profess to admire, and which they are ready to defend to the last. He associated with the toast none of the illiberality which any party might contemplate; and he should consider it as high treason against the spirit of liberty, to stigmatize the sentiment included in the toast, or to reject it through the antipathy of any party feeling.

The Friends of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament.
Lord March and the Noble House of Lennox.
An Honorable and Permanent Peace, or none.
May Great Britain and Ireland ever unite in supporting the true principles of the British Constitution.
The revered Memory of the late Earl of Charlemont.
Universal Benevolence.
Our Countryman, Lord Moira.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond retired about two o'clock, and the company generally withdrew shortly afterwards, after an evening of rare festivity & convivial enjoyment. *Feb. 5.*

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A new Farce was last night performed at this Theatre for the first and last time, entitled "*The Absent Apothecary.*"

This Piece takes its name from one of the characters, an Apothecary, who never knows what he is about. He appears half a madman, and plays off a variety of tricks, which would have done very well in the Pantomime, which has been unnecessarily withdrawn to make way for this Farce. Having fallen in love with a young Lady, he contrives to get hired by her father as a footman, in order to gain an opportunity of carrying off his mistress. In this situation he puts snuff in his master's tea, dusts his coat on his back, and, instead of shaving him, lathers an Irishman who is at his house on a visit; but he makes no advances to the young lady. He fabricates a story of the death of *Henry*, her favoured lover, which is disproved by his return from sea, which of course brings about his union with *Sophia*, and baffles the schemes of the Apothecary.

This trifle is said to be from the pen of Mr. H. Smith (one of the Authors of "*The Rejected Addresses*)," but in this he has not been so fortunate as the work just named. "*The Absent Apothecary*" has in truth but slender claims to approbation. The story, wretched in itself, is still more wretchedly told, and the business is conducted in the most awkward manner that can be conceived. There is not one good situation in the whole farce, unless indeed there was one in the last scene, the conversation of which & the indignation of the audience would not permit us to hear, and which of course we could but imperfectly comprehend. The incidents are for the most part so stupidly extravagent, that they excite derision, but not mirth. The same thing may be said of many parts of the dialogue, but not of all. With all its faults, it must be confessed it is not wholly destitute of merit. Several good puns and pointed witticisms set the audience frequently in a roar in the early part of the performance; and called forth universal applause.—These, however, were not sufficiently numerous to outweigh the multitude of absurd conceits & bad puns which it contained. Such a mass of absurdity as this piece presents altogether, could not be tolerated for a sprinkling wit. A song on the subject of the London Newspapers, was admirably sung by Bannister. It boasts considerable humour, though little original in point. The audience were liberal of their applause, and unanimously encored it. It is the composition of Reeve.

When the curtain fell, Bannister, as the absent man, remained on the stage, apparently unconscious the performance had reached its close. The hisses and cries of disapprobation, which had risen very high, still continued. He remained long on the stage, and the audience long kept up the tumult. Then the storm had subsided a little (a very little) he endeavoured to make himself heard, and expressed surprise at finding himself there; but added, since he was there, he might as well give out the Piece for a second representation. This was strongly opposed. He went on to speak the Prologue to the Play in *Hamlet*:—

"For us, and for our Tragedy,
Here stooping to your clemency,
We beg your hearing patiently."

This had not the effect of conciliating the audience, and he retired.

A cry was now made for the Manager, and was continued for some time without. The cry become general, and "Raymond," "Manager," "Come forward." &c. were vociferated from all parts of the house. Towards the end of the farce, the audience had risen to oppose the performance. They now resumed their seat, and patiently (but not quietly) waited in vain, but at length the lamps rose again, and a minute after Mr. Raymond made his appearance. He was welcomed with universal applause and silence obtained, spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I was in a different part of the house, or would certainly sooner have obeyed your summons—(Loud applause). It certainly is not the wish of the Proprietors of this Theatre to cause to be represented any piece that may be obnoxious to you."

Here the speaker was loudly applauded, and shouts of "victory," were continued for some time. Silence was again obtained with some difficulty, and Mr. Raymond proceeded—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—When this Piece has undergone some alterations"—[Here he was interrupted, and cries of "No, No!" were heard from every part of the house.] Mr. Raymond resumed—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It certainly is not the wish of the Proprietors to represent any Piece which is obnoxious to you, but as every Piece produced is attended with considerable expence, when such alterations are made"—[He was again interrupted with strong marks of disapprobation.]—"When alterations are made, will you suffer it again to be submitted to you?"

Loud cries of "No, No," again burst forth. Some of the audience called out "*Yes*," but these were completely overpowered by the opposition.—Mr. Raymond having ascertained that the "*Noes had it*," bowed and retired, and of course, "*The Absent Apothecary*" will henceforth be *absent*.

FRENCH CONSCRIP

FROM THE ANTIGALLICAN MONITOR.

At a time when the Corsican Tyrant of Fr[illegible] after having sacrificed in one campaign 20[illegible] Frenchmen, and 150,000 Germans, Dutch, [illegible]lians and Poles, independant of Austrians [illegible] Prussians calls upon the people of France to [illegible]port him in his wild and mad project of becom[illegible] an universal Conqueror, by demanding (as he [illegible] lately done) a blood tribute of 350,000 men, [illegible] think proper to present to the Reader a statem[illegible] (which we hope will be copied in every Eng[illegible] and French Paper published in this Kingdo[illegible] extracted from the *Moniteurs*, of all the Fre[illegible] Conscripts which have been raised to support [illegible] Foreign Tyrant. We have had much troubl[illegible] perusing the *Moniteurs* for that purpose; but [illegible] have thought it to be of the utmost importan[illegible] it speaks volumes—and Frenchmen should h[illegible] an opportunity of seeing brought, into one fo[illegible] all the sacrifices of blood which they have m[illegible] to gratify the vicious and bloody disposition o[illegible] foreign Assassin—a Usurper—a Free-Booter—[illegible] the greatest of tyrannical *despots*.

According to official reports in the year 1804, af[illegible] the Treaty of Luneville, the French army was comp[illegible]ed of....	450,000 m[illegible]
In the *Moniteur* of August 10, 1812, (18 Thermidor, or year X.) a Decree passed to raise....	60,000
In ditto of 12th Oct. 1803, a similar Decree passed to raise....	60,000
In ditto of 8th Jan. 1805, ditto ditto......	30,000
In ditto of 10th Sept. 1806....	80,000
In ditto of 29th April, 1807....	30,000
In ditto of 15th Sept. 1808....	160,00[illegible]
In ditto of 21st Oct. 1809........	[illegible]
In ditto of 18th Dec. 18[illegible]	[illegible]
Same day........ditt[illegible]	[illegible]
In ditto of 4th [illegible]	[illegible]

Add to this the Decree [illegible] which called out [illegible] who are now marchi[illegible]
The last Conscription, [illegible] Senate in January la[illegible]

Out of the above [illegible] 40,000 French tr[illegible] 10,000 in the North [illegible] have one million one [illegible] Frenchmen been def[illegible] on of a fierce and foreign [illegible] Frenchman. The Italians, wh[illegible]tles of France since 1805, are no[illegible] above number: nor are the Conte[illegible]land, of the Hanse Towns, and of tha[illegible] Westphalia incorporated with France, incl[illegible] in the above register. Mothers, fathers, and [illegible]latives of those murdered in this way—rise in [illegible] body, and crush the Corsican monster Napoleo[illegible] who is the very butcher of Frenchmen, the de[illegible]stroyer of their lives, as well as their liberties.

COURT MARTIAL.

A General Court Martial was held in the Ca[illegible]valry Barracks, at Hythe, on the 26th Novem[illegible]ber, 1812, and continued by adjournments [illegible] the 11th December following, for the trial [illegible] Captain C. S. Meredith, of the 85th regimen[illegible] who was arraigned upon the undermentione[illegible] charge, viz.:—

For scandalous and infamous conduct, high[illegible] unbecoming the character of an Officer and [illegible] Gentleman, in disgracefully slandering and traducing the character of Colonel Cuyler, of the 85th regiment, his Commanding Officer, by asserting and propagating a calumny to the following effect, in the garrison of Brabourne Lees, in the county of Kent, at different periods, between the 1st of January and 25th of August 1812, viz. that he, Capt. C. S. Meredith 85th regiment, could prove Col. Cuyler, 85th regiment, a coward, and drunk on duty, o[illegible] words to that effect, adding that he, Captai[illegible] C. S. Meredith, 85th Regiment, would bring Col. Cuyler, 85th Regiment to a Court Martial [illegible] "smash him," Colonel Cuyler, if ever he at[illegible]tempted to annoy him, Captain C. S. Meredit[illegible] such assertions and reports thereby tending t[illegible] deprive Colonel Cuyler, commanding 85th Regiment, of the confidence of the Officers, Non commissioned Officers, and soldiers, of the 85th Regiment, placed under his (Colonel Cuyler's) command, such assertions and reports being injurious to Colonel Cuyler's character as an Officer and a Gentleman, highly injurious to the established rules of his Majesty's service, and in breach of the Articles of War.

The Court having most maturely deliberated upon, and most attentively weighed and considered the whole of the evidence and matter brought forward in support of the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has offered in his defence, is of opinion that he, Captain C. S. Meredith, of the 85th regiment, is guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and the Court doth therefore sentence him, the aforesaid Capt. C. S. Meredith to be discharged from his Majesty's service.

Bonaparte, it appears, lays all his dreadful disasters in Russia on the *frost*: this is but *cold* comfort for the families of those whom he left to perish.

LONDON.

MARCH 1.

Washington Papers to the 1st, and New York Papers to the 5th ultimo, reached town yesterday. General Armstrong had been appointed to the command of the forts of New York, and Captain Hull, late of the Constitution, to the superintendance of the flotilla on the same station. Generals Smith and Porter have had a duel in consequence of a dispute on the frontiers of Canada, when the militia refused to enter the territory. Captain Jones, late of the Wasp, had been nominated to the Macedonian, which, with the United States frigate, was at New York. It is now ascertained whether the Bill which had passed both Houses for the purpose of cancelling the bonds given by the merchants on British goods imported since the war, abrogates only such as were deposited for American property. We have seen a sketch of the bill, in the form in which it was brought forward in the Senate, and if it had not been altered in either House, those bonds only will be annulled which were given for that description of property. Mr Smilie, one of the Members to Congress for Pennsylvania, of great influence, is dead. Paul Hamilton, Esq. Sec. to the Navy, has resigned, probably from age and infirmity.

The account of the capture of the Constitution, and the loss of the Constellation American frigates, is somewhat too circuitous to deserve credit; but it is true that these ships had sailed, and that they are the only frigates from the United States of which no account had ...tained since their departure. Captain ... was appointed to the Constitution, ...ement of Captain Hull from the

MARCH 5.

...mmissioner at Bombay ...of the Navy, in the ...chomberg.

... Master, has reached Li... York as a cartel. The dates ...imo. Congress had authoriz... 25, 00,000 of dollars. The ...een passed for the increase of ...,000 men, who, however, ...enlist for one year. The ...ntiers of Canada were in winter ...as reported that the Republican ...ken possession of East Florida.—No ...ncounters of particular importance had taken place in Congress.

On Friday last, a grand entertainment, consisting of a splendid ball and supper, was given to ... Officers of the Russian Navy, by the principal inhabitants of Rochester and its neighbourhood. Fort Pitt-barracks were made for the ...e of for the occasion, the rooms of which were decorated with great taste, and enlivened with appropriate transparencies. About 500 persons sat down to a very elegant supper. Earl Darnley presiding in one room, and the Earl of Ross...n in the other. After the health of the Prince of the Emperor of all the Russias, and Russian Ambas... Smolensko had been ... on his way to Sicily, addressed fador, who ... the company in a very animated speech, expressive of the high estimation which they held the British character, and concluded by giving prosperity to the English nation. The officers and their ladies appeared highly gratified by the attention shewn them, and kept up the ball with great spirit to a very late hour, which concluded with a dance agreeable to the Russian fashion.

The 33d Regiment of Foot, late Lord Wellington's is now embarking at Hull for the river, on their way to Windsor, where they are to do duty. It is understood, that this Regiment will be made Royal, so that the facings will be blue.

TORBAY, FEB 4.—Just arrived his Majesty's Brig Rein Deer, from a cruise; and has brought in with her a very large American letter of marque, which she took after a chase of 8 hours, as the American sails remarkable fast. It is said her cargo is estimated at 40,000l. she is the Cashier, of Baltimore, and from her appearance she is 100 feet long.

A fine captured American vessel, of 20 guns, has been sent into Plymouth. She left America on the 4th ult.

On Wednesday, a meeting of the persons interested in the projected new street from Carlton-house to Portland-place, took place at the Great Room, Brewer-street, Lord Duncannon in the Chair; when it was agreed to petition Parliament against the project, which it was stated would involve the ruin of more than 1,200 Householders, and a Committee was appointed to carry the petition into effect. The meeting was numerously attended.

The Barristers of the Court of King's Bench have come to a resolution that the Clerks at their Chambers should not receive any papers, without the fees marked being paid.

A respectable Minister of the Methodist connexion, on being solicited to sign a Petition against Catholic Emancipation refused—the person who made the application, asked him if he had ever perused *Fox's Martyrs*? "I have," replied he, "and that book has taught me to *oppose* and *detect persecution* in every shape it may assume."

MARCH 9.

Yesterday being appointed for a Public and General Fast, a few minutes before twelve o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Princess Charlotte, attended by the Duchess of Leeds, went from Carlton House to St. James's Palace, in the Prince's carriage. They entered by the temporary entrance from the garden in the Park, and proceeded through the State Room to the Chapel-Royal. The Prince took his seat in the King's pew; the Princess Charlotte in the pew adjoining, to his left.—The Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge were in the pew on the right, in readiness to receive the Prince. An appropriate and impressive Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr Haggitt. The Form of Prayer and Service appointed for the day, were read by the Sub-Dean and Mr. Hayes.—After the Sermon an Anthem, "Be merciful unto me," by Purcel from Dr Boyce's Collection, was sung by Messrs. Goss, Gore, and Sale, sen. Mr. Attwood presided at the orphan.

Sir John Douglas is a Lieutenant Colonel of Marines, and, in company with Lieut Wright, (whom Bonaparte has since caused to be murdered) signalized himself in the defence of Acre, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, when that hero so gallantly opposed, and so effectually frustrated the utmost efforts of the Corsican ruffian.

The great case of Blacker *v.* Lord Ffrench and Co was tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, on the 27th last. It was a *qui tam* action for usury, alleged to have been committed by the Defendants, who are Bankers, in taking a commission of one-half per cent. on certain dealings with the Rev. T. Radcliffe, and withholding a rebate of interest on certain Bills of Exchequer. The declaration contained 184 counts, and the sum sought amounted to 240,000l. The Plaintiff was non-suited. This is the second non suit, which it is supposed will set the case at rest for ever.

Through a private channel we are informed that in the present year considerable advantages are to be granted to the British trade, under the new arrangements of the Russian Custom houses. It has been already said, that woolens and cottons manufactured in this country are to be admitted, and we now understand, that the duties upon them are to be moderate. Further, we learn, that all descriptions of the earthern ware, the produce of the industry of this Island, are to be allowed importing one rousia, but with the condition of ... may be comble for each piece of which th... posed.

Extract of a ...rchant in Glasgow, dated 5th De... ...a Gentleman at Montreal to ... 1812.

"Since I wrote you last, little or no business has been doing here. Every man able to bear arms has got a musket, and drilling every day, and at the same time, under orders to march at a moment's warning. We had an alarm the other day, that the Americans were at last determined to make the attack; in consequence of which all the volunteer companies of militia and soldiers here crossed the river, as also several thousand Canadians and Indians, all full in hopes of meeting the enemy, and confident of success—but no sooner had the intelligence reached their camp that the whole country was marching against them, than the cowardly crew turned their backs, after having come to the Line with about 14,000 men—they came, saw, and returned home fighting among themselves. The poltroons kept us eight days on the other side of the river, and, I venture to say, had they come, few or none of them would have got back: our force consisted of about 7000 British and 15 000 Canadians and Indians.—Little did Jonathan expect we were so united and determined."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of His Majesty's Ship Bulwark.

His Majesty's Ship Bulwark, Basque Roads, Feb 22.

"This is likely to be the last letter you will receive from me from this place. Last night, about eleven o'clock, a boat with 8 men in her arrived, belonging to his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, and gave the Commodore the following account, viz. that the French ships had been taking out their water, provisions, &c. and that L'Ocean, 120 guns, was to take out her guns to-day, and the others in a day or two, and then ... were to go up to Charante and Rochfort, ... I hope they may remain till doomsday. They took their provisions out in the night time, so that we might not know what they were about. If they go up the river we will leave this place and go upon some other station, which, I hope, will be the case. We are just getting under weigh to reconnoitre the enemy, and we are going to anchor close in by the batteries to watch them. L'Ocean French ship has just begun to get her guns out. They have sent all their soldiers from the Isle d'Aix to fight against the Russians, and the ships have sent all their marines and sailors that they can spare to defend the island. I do not know but we may attempt to destroy them."

MARCH 11.

Mr. Taylor, of the Opera House, was found guilty yesterday, in the Court of King's Bench, of a libel upon Le Chevalier Le Canea.

A dreadful mortality prevails in the different encampments of the United States' army. Drs. Lovell and Mann, physicians to the forces, admit in their report that the deaths in the army under General Dearborn exceed one in 80, or 136 daily; and still greater in other situations. The dead were thrown into pits without coffins, or the usual form of burial; even in the barracks, the troops from being crowded together, had not escaped the infection.

"Instructions are said to have been transmitted to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren to bombard the principal ports of America, and great quantities of Congreve rockets have been sent for that purpose.—The ports first attacked will be New York & Boston, though these are most averse to the war; but from the Southern, the West India Islands and the Peninsula obtain the shipments of flour.—Sir J. B. Warren has blockaded New York.

"Forty-two ships of war are now building, and will be ready for sea in eight or nine months at farthest.

"Mr. West, the venerable President of the Royal Academy, has, it seems, been offered 10,000l. for his new picture, the subject of which is the giving judgment against Our Saviour. It is said, that one enthusiastic amateur has even offered 500l. beyond any larger sum than that above-mentioned, which may be tendered for it. It is very surprising that a strength of genius should thus appear in an artist who has "declined into the vale of years," and excel all that he displayed in the meridian of life.

Bernadotte has increased his popularity with the Swedes, by appointing their own countrymen as tutors to his son, and by publicly declaring his disapprobation of the fashionable practice of employing foreign instructors for the education of the young Swedish Nobility.

Rastopchin, the late Governor of Moscow, is to be made Minister of the interior of Russia.

It is computed that, within a year, 70,000 persons have died of the plague at Constantinople and its environs: the victims in other cities of the Turkish Empire double that number. The Europe... Johnstone a... escaped the infection.

Ministers has given to Lady ... pension of 250l. a year.

MARCH 13.

...en pleased to grant unto ...age, a pension of 40l. per an... The Prince Regent. for the loss of her son, Capt. Mrs. Favel, of the 61st regiment of foot, who was num... during leading on his company at the ever memorable battle of Salamanca: this makes the second S. Favell, killed who has died for his country, besides having at morable three others in the Army and Navy; one, son who Favell, of the latter service, had command present throat some time at the siege of Cadiz, and Lieut. T. frequently wounded. In addition to his of a gun... Highness's bounty, the Duke of York was pleased to present to Mrs. Favell's youngest son William an Ensign's Commission the same regiment as his brother belonged to at the time of his death, and who had now joined it.

It is asserted that, at one of the docks, on Lake Champlain, in America, they have built, from the first block, and rigged to the last rope, a frigate of 32 guns, in the short interval of 75 days!

The Iris, Castanos, from Havannah to Cadiz, was plundered of 21,000 dollars, a large quantity of gold, silver, &c by the Revenge American privateer, on the 28th November, near Bahamas.

The Hebe, Bingham, from Malta to London, was captured 25 leagues N. W. of Cape St. Vincent, by the Dolphin privateer, of 12 guns and 80 men, after an action of two hours, in which Capt. Bingham and seven men were wounded.

Yesterday, in the Court of Admiralty, judgment was given on the claims of the captors to ships provided with the licenses of Admiral Sawyer and Mr. Allen, British Consul; the Learned Judge establishing the validity of the licenses: the claims of the captors were therefore defeated.

Advices received by the ship St. Anselmo, from Buenos Ayres, mention, that her departure from the River Plate, the insurgent forces from Buenos Ayres were closely besieging Monte Video. On the 3d inst. the St. Anselmo fell in with the squadron under Lord A. Beauclerk, off the Western Islands, consisting of two ships of the line, and one frigate. The squadron had made no capture.

Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, St. Christopher's and St. Thomas's Papers to the 1st of January have arrived in town. Supplies of flour and other articles still continue to be received from the United States, notwithstanding the hazards of the voyage; but these latterly had been greatly decreased, by the enemy's fast sailing privateers holding several of the islands in temporary blockade, and either capturing or chasing back the vessels which go out of port. At Bridge Town, Barbadoes, the crews of two privateers, after cruising, seven days successively off Morant Bay, put out boats, and made demonstrations of landing; in consequence of which the Militia in that quarter of the islands had been kept under arms night and day.

An Austrian Ambassador is certainly on his road to this country from Vienna. He is expected by the next packet.

MARCH 14.

We are sorry to learn, that there has been a very great number of Courts Martial in our Army in the Peninsula (and not a few of them on Officers), mostly relating, as we are informed, to the late campaign and the retreat. Our illustrious General is determined to keep up the strictest discipline, not only among the British troops, but in the Portuguese and Spanish Armies, which are now placed under his command.

Colonel O'Shee has been recently solicited by Gen. Winzingerode to join the Russian standard, and to accept a distinguished rank from the Emperor Alexander.

The Marquis of Buckingham, though hostile to the present Ministry, is appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of the county.

MARCH 15.

A letter from Constantinople states, that the free navigation of the Black Sea was allowed to English vessels by the Turkish Government, which would, of course, facilitate the trade of Constantinople very much and likewise be the means of considerable quantities of corn being brought, under the British flag, from the southern shores of Russia.

Extract of a Letter from Heligoland:—

"Tina Boleyne, a young woman of very superior education, who had been seduced by an English merchant, delivered herself on the 8th instant, of a male infant, in an out-house belonging to her father, at Heligoland. She afterwards returned, partook of the usual meals with her parents, without causing any suspicion of what had occurred, and in the evening threw the infant over the rocks, (a precipice of about 400 feet.) The tide being out, the body of the child was discovered, dreadfully mangled. The crime being made public, a strict investigation was set on foot. Her refusal to answer the interrogatories of several matrons, occasioned her to be taken in custody; but while the Magistrates were conveying her to prison, she on a sudden sprung from the rock, along which the road lay, and was killed by the fall.

Lady Hamilton has published a narrative of the services she rendered ...sband, the late ... country, by her influence with that Court; the cost of which, resident wishes sustained by her in the accomplishment of these services, she states at not ... than 20,000l. Her Ladyship says, she now wishes for remuneration.

Among the variety of uniforms displayed at the Levee, at *Carlton* House, that of a Greek Officer of Rank, who was presented by Sir John Stuart, was certainly the most singular; the costume is ancient and the ornaments extremely splendid—but uncommon to an English eye.

A volume has recently been published at Paris, entitled *Un-edited Letters of Voltaire, addressed to the Countess of Stutzelbourg.* The French critics speak in praise of this epistolary correspondence, as exhibiting the genius of the author, the magic of his style, and his satirical touches.

EPIGRAM.

"Nay pr'ythee, dear THOMAS, ne'er rave thus & curse;
Remember you took me for better for worse!"
"I know it," quoth THOMAS, "but then, Madam, look you,
"You prove, on the trial, much worse than I took you."

In the event of the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, Sir Thomas Plomer, it is understood, will be elected. Sir Wm. Garrow will then be Attorney, and Mr. Parke, Solicitor General.

Marshal Jourdan, late-Governor of Madrid, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies under Joseph Bonaparte, has been recalled from Spain, and put under arrest. This circumstance is thus alluded to in the Journal de Paris of the 26th ult.—"Marshal Jourdan having been sent for suddenly to Paris was confronted with another Marshal in a manner unexpected by him, when a disclosure took place, which motives of policy and discretion oblige us for the present to overlook."

There was a rumour in France that the King of Spain had attempted to make his escape out of the hands of the French, but his design was detected, and he is more narrowly guarded than ever.

A curious scene was exhibited yesterday. A right reverend Bishop, in coming from Court, drove up St. James's street instead of going along Pall Mall, which was the *ordinance*, and to which, of all Courtiers, a *Bishop* ought to be the first to *subscribe*. But his carriage was no sooner descried *deviating from the right path*, than the *Cossacks* set off full gallop after the machine, and overtook it before it had got half way up the street. The multitude caught the alarm, and a cry of "The Church is in danger" was bellowed from a thousand throats. The frightened Bishop was obliged to *retrace* his steps, and he looked as if fully convinced that the Church could only be in danger by its own Members *going astray*.

We cannot but congratulate the public on a new edition of the Common Prayer Book, which has been recently published under the sanction of a Learned Judge. Though the price be higher than the common edition, yet that is more than compensated by the inestimable value of the notes; evincing the most profound knowledge in the ancient languages, and in the history of the Liturgy of the Church of England.

During the riot in 1780, a foreigner who had taken a house in the Metropolis, not exactly knowing why they were *burning* and *demolishing* houses, instead of *No popery*, wrote against his dwelling *No Religion*.

When even it is found necessary or *convenient* to found an alarm "*that the Church is in danger*." Certain *time-serving* and *preferment hunting* Clergymen are always ready to make a *furious sortie*.

In many *Pulpits* of the Metropolis, the *Drum Ecclesiastic* has been founded. *Faith, Hope,* and especially *Charity*, have all given way to *No Popery*, or in other words *persecution and intolerance*.

GENERAL PLATOFF.

Platoff, the Hetman, or Attaman of the Cossacks, is also a Count of the Russian empire, and bears the rank of General of Cavalry in that service; and it is also his high praise that these several steps, both civil and military, he has attained by his personal merit, for he himself once served in those ranks which he now leads on to victory!

He is, however, a gentleman by descent, and to account for his serving in the ranks it is necessary to observe, that the Cossack service is quite distinct from that of all other soldiers, as they are volunteers serving only for plunder; or (as Sir R. Wilson states), they are, more properly speaking, a description of troops peculiar to the Russian service; for the natives of the Don and Volga, though amalgamated in the Russian empire, still preserve a constitutional independence, which is possessed by none of the other provinces of that State. Regulated by their own laws, and exempt from taxes, they are governed under the immediate authority of their own Attaman or Chief, elected from among themselves, and are thus relieved from all impositions of conquest, except the obligation for every male to serve gratuitously for five years in the Russian army.

Formerly the Hetman was almost an independent Prince, but he is now more subject to the laws of Russia, and has been of late years deprived of some of the appendages of royalty, so as to have lost some of his power and consequence at the Court; but still the Emperors have never ventured to make any serious encroachments on the independence of the various tribes, which are united in one whole, and formed into various stanitzas, or cantons, each with its respective Attaman [illegible] as Dr. Clarke says, but ge-[illegible] other Of-[illegible]cessful career of merit, [illegible] their by his individual exertions. [illegible]

Through all the various wars in which h[illegible] been engaged during the last forty years, Platof[f has] always been an active assistant, though we have [not] been able to trace much of his services previous to the campaigns in 1806, when his Cossacks exerted themselves so manfully, that after the hard-fought battle of Eylau (in which both parties thought themselves defeated, though the Russians actually kept the ground for some days, until forced to fall back on Konigsberg for provisions), those spirited marauders took so much booty from the French that they actually established a fair, where the insignia of the Legion of Honour were sold by the dozen, together with a number of horses.

After the affair of Zechern, on the 8th of March, the French were so much annoyed by the Cossacks, that they sent an Officer the next day to General Platoff to demand an armistice between the advanced-posts, on pretence of burying the dead which lay on the plain of Zechern. To this, however, Platoff coolly answered, [that] as the weather was cold there was no probability [of in]convenience from their want of interment, [and there]fore he should give himself no concern abo[ut it] [illegible] he gave him a hint that all such frivo[lous] [illegible] should remain in their own camp, unless th[ey] [illegible] [inc]rease the number of the unburied.

During the whole of that c[ampaign] the conduct of Platoff was even fully equal to what it has been of late; and it has been well observed, that great obligations were due to him, for the character of the Cossacks never before attained so high a military [illegible] but, as they fought under his eye, the pri[illegible] tion, and the hope of reward by plunder and promotion, animated the humblest to the most splendid efforts, until by success they acquired an irresistible confidence in their powers. So enthusiastic was the ambition, at the opening of the campaign, to march under their gallant and beloved Chief, and so emulous were the warriors of the Don to re-engage the French, to revenge the disasters of the preceding war, that old and young flocked in as volunteers; and even an antient patriarch, of 100 years of age, actually joined the army, and nobly performed his duty in the field of battle.

After the battle of Zechern, in the latter end of March, Bonaparte, then besieging Dantzic, threw forward, on the side of Willenberg, 15,000 Poles, under the orders of Massena, for the purpose of covering his cantonments from insult; but, as these were new levies, they did not add much to his real force, or inspire the Russians with great respect for them; so that Platoff, with no more than 3,000 Cossacks, was directed to march against them. He soon broke in upon their line of posts between Papenheim and Wallenberg, and made 300 Polish cavalry, with their Officers, prisoners, after a great slaughter; and having, with great skill, induced the 15th and 22d French regiments of cavalry to charge in pursuit, through a wood, where he had placed half his men in ambuscade, he was enabled to kill and capture the whole of them. In one of these regiments the Colonel, a relation of the tyrant himself, was killed; and a nephew of Josephine died of his wounds; whilst, in the other, Marbœuf, a son of the former Governor of Corsica, and half-brother to Bonaparte, if the scandalous stories of Madame Ranielini are true, a protege also of the soi-disant Emperor, was taken prisoner.

A few days after this affair, this gallant and enterprising Chief formed his Cossacks in three columns, and proceeded to attack the enemy on the points of Kutzen, Malga, and Omiloff; the first of which, being wilfully misled by the guide, he was executed; and it is a remarkable fact, that the guides of the other two columns, who did their duty, were shot by the French.

The second column advanced, and succeeded; but at Omiloff, Karpoff, a distinguished Cossack Colonel, was killed. It appears, that as he was advancing, the French infantry formed a hollow-square, when his Cossacks hesitated; he, however, alone, rushed forward, pierced the square, passed through, and was returning, cheering on his people, when a musket-ball struck him dead.

He was so great a favourite of Platoff, that the venerable Chief reproached his men, at the funeral, for not having revenged his death, and even devoted themselves to sacrifice the enemy; then kissing the forehead, he could not refrain from tears, but wiped them away, observing, that he did not weep for the lot of mortality, but that friends could not go together out of the world.

Some months after this, Bonaparte having brought up his whole force against the Russians at Allerstein, General Benigsen thought proper to fall back with his army upon Heilsburg, leaving Prince Bagration to cover the retreat of his left, and Platoff that of his right. The French army being formed in close columns in a wood, at length deployed upon the plain in three lines, and with flanking columns, whilst a considerable part of the cavalry advanced in front. For the first two miles of their march they experienced no resistance; but when Platoff arrived, and threw forward his Cossacks, supported by the regular cavalry, the Russians resumed offensive operations, charged the numerous skirmishers, and, animated by success, pressed on with so much daring vigour, that the French infantry halted, and the whole body of cavalry rushed to the right in full speed, so that the retreat of the Russian infantry and artillery was completely protected from further annoyance.

It was about this time that Murat (after the battle of Eylau) had advanced with the French cavalry to menace the Russians, and forced Benigsen to evacuate Konigsberg; but Platoff, with his Cossacks, attacked his posts in every direction, killed numbers of the French, and not only obliged Murat to retire, but Bonaparte himself also to abandon Eylau, and the open country. After which, during the retreat, Bonaparte himself was in such danger, that on one occasion the whole French cavalry was brought down, at full gallop, to cover him. Sir Robert Wilson relates, that it was in this retreat that Platoff evinced a trait of that superior mind which had attained for him his exalted situation, and which, if he had been fortunate enough to have received a liberal education, would have rendered him one of the first men of the age, as indisputably he is one of the most eminent warriors.

After Bonaparte, he tells us, had brought up a second corps of his army, supported by the whole body of cavalry, he advanced with rapidity, resolved to overwhelm the rear-guards of Platoff and Bagration, before they could pass the bridges of the river to which they had to descend. The Cossacks saw the impending danger, and, instead of presenting a front to the enemy, began to press back in confusion. Platoff at first checked this disorder; but finding it increasing, he immediately sprang from his horse, exclaiming to his troops, "Let those who are base enough abandon their Attaman!" The corrected line then paused; he gradually moved; with a waving hand kept back those who trespassed, sent his orders with calmness, reached the town in good order, and halted himself at the bridge until every man had passed it; he then had it destroy[ed, and], still on foot, proceeded on the other side of the [river, s]truggling above ancle deep, through a heavy [illegible] could the most tremendous cannonade, nor in s[illegible] fire of the French battalions from the opmount[illegible] commencing their vollies as they formed superior [illegible] accelerate his pace or induce him to of other ope[rations un]til his object was attained, when served that his [illegible] him to advance, for the direction pearance, his sole[illegible] this occasion it has been obthe awful incidents [illegible]nerable and soldier like up-the most imposing and [illegible] manner, combined with witnessed. [illegible] render this one of

After the close of the campa[ign] [illegible] that could be of Prussia was so grateful for his [illegible] anxious to find some further distin[ction] [illegible] the King having already received both the Red an[d] [illegible] felt and in fact had, by a series of great and [illegible] vices, already exhausted the usual means of [illegible] compence for military achievements. On th[is] [illegible] the late amiable Queen of Prussia most grac[iously] royal covered the compliment that would be most [illegible] occasion to him, and presented him with her own h[ead] [illegible] dis-beautiful heron's plume, rendered inestimable to all who admire beauty (as Sir Robert Wilson most gallantly observes), and every female accomplishment that could distinguish a woman and a Sovereign, by having herself once worn it!

Platoff received it with enthusiasm, [illegible] occasions, "as he should contemplate it with suitable veneration when so borne by one who was more worthy than himself of the honour!"

This reminds us of an anecdote of an honest sea Captain, who, returning to England after one of the naval victories in the West Indies, during the American war, the Secretary of State having taken him down to Windsor with the intelligence, his Lordship observed on the road, that His Majesty would doubtless reward the bearer of such good intelligence with the honour of knighthood. To this the honest tar replied, that he was not ambitious of courtly honours; but his Lordship observing, that doubtless his lady would like it, "Well, then," replied the son of Neptune, "His Majesty may knight her if he pleases!"

But to return to Platoff, it is not by his gallantry alone in action that he obtains the love and confidence of his people. He mixes with them upon all occasions, and converses with them freely. On one occasion, at an out-post, where several soldiers were sitting and eating, he came by, and after some questions, asked the several faiths of the party. On coming to the last, he anticipated his reply, by saying, "You are a Mahometan." "No; I am a Pagan," was the reply, uttered with a tone of pride and confidence that convinced all present of the honest fellow's good opinion of, and respect for, his own religion. This avowal had no effect on his companions, who only laughed heartily, and proceeded as usual to dip their fingers in the same bowl.

It appears that this Chief has no great opinion of medical practitioners; for, on being asked once by the Emperor Alexander if he would not have some more medical attendants, having then but one to his corps, "God and Your Majesty forbid!" exclaimed the Chief; "the fire of the enemy is not half so fatal as one drug!"

Notwithstanding his acquaintance with Courts, Platoff still retains his blunt sincerity; and, at Tilsit, when the French Generals sent to request leave to present their compliments to him in person, he sent for answer, that "there might be a peace between his Sovereign and Bonaparte, but no civilities between him and them;" and he immediately gave orders to his centinels not to admit any Frenchman whatsoever within his lines.

This honest spirit, indeed, shews itself on all occasions, and his love for his country rises superior to every other consideration. To the service of his Emperor, and the destruction of Bonaparte, he has devoted himself; and he seem-determined to devote his family to the same purpose.

Some time ago, at an election dinner given at Edinburgh, by the Member for East Lothian, the Lord Provost said, that he hoped it would not be thought presumptuous in him, if he should interfere for a moment in the regular line of toasts by giving a young lady, who was neither British nor Irish, nor belonging to any of the British dependencies, either in the East or West: her residence, he believed, at present, was on the banks of the Volga; her fortune was made known, and the conditions of obtaining her hand had also been announced, he begged leave to give "Miss Platoff, the fair Cossack," wishing that her patriotism might soon be blessed and rewarded with a deserving husband, that both she and the nations of Europe may rejoice.

In this his Lordship humourously alluded to a Proclamation of the worthy Platoff, who most enthusiastically declared that he would give his daughter, and a portion of 200,000 roubles to any of his countrymen that would bring in Bonaparte, dead or alive! Of the recent events of the life of this gallant Chieftain it is unnecessary to take further notice: they are too well known to require elucidation.—(*La Belle Assemblee*).

From the Government Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1813.

Fort St. George, August 20, 1813.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Captain Hugh Scott, Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant John Scott of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, will officiate as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, during Captain Scott's absence on sick certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have produced certificates from the Honorable the Court of Directors, for permission to return to India.

Lieutenant Rowland Jeffries, 6th Regiment N. C. Captain W. G. Pearse Corps of Artillery, Lieutenant A. Stock 4th Regiment N. I. and Captain Charles Ferrier 22d Regiment N. I.—arrived at Madras, 9th August 1813.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets are admitted on the Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and are promoted to the rank annexed to their respective names.

CAVALRY:—Cadet Donald Macleod, to be Cornet; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

ARTILLERY:—Cadet Richard Sewell, to be Lieutenant Fireworker; date of commission 6th July 1813.

INFANTRY:—Cadet George Gray, James Maxtone, and Robert Warrand, to be Ensigns; date of commission 6th July 1813.

Mr. David Boyd is admitted an Assistant Surgeon on the Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The furlough granted in General Orders of the 13th ultimo, to Ensign Henry Birch of the Madras European Regiment, is cancelled, in compliance with his request.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments shall take place, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief; Captain L. Stewart of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, vice Stracey, from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant Sir John Gordon, Bart. of His Majesty's 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, vice Morny, from the 8th [inst]ant.

[The Ho]norable the Governor in Council is pleased [to direct tha]t in all cases when Extra Camp Equipage [illegible] Office[rs] [illegible] [fur]nished from the Public Stores for Staff with C[illegible] [wi]ll be permitted to provide themselves Regulati[ons] [illegible] to the extent authorized by the on the prov[illegible] the usual Tent Allowance, the Quarter Mas[ter] [illegible] [bi]lls and certificates from Camp Equipage com[illegible] [Govern]ment, that Extra olication in conformity w[illegible] on their ap-March 1811. [illegible] the 8th

Staff Officers who may in consequen[ce] [illegible] orders provide themselves with the Extra C[amp Equi]page authorized by the Regulations will be [illegible] on their return to Cantonment to deliver their Tents (if they are of the prescribed muster,) into the Public Stores, and Officers Commanding Stations will assemble Committees of Survey for the purpose of determining the nature of the repairs that are required, the expense to be incurred in the repairs and the value of the Tents as delivered into Store.

The proceeding of the Committee of Survey must contain the fullest information regarding the state of Tents, the period they have been in use, &c. and will be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the Army, by whom they will be laid before the Military Board accompanied by the bill of the party concerned for the value of the Tents as determined by the Committee.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders, the following copy of a Report from the Committee appointed for the examination of Military Students in the Hindoostanee Language and to direct that the honorary reward established for the attainment of that language be presented to

Cornet W. Hamilton of the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General

THE HONORABLE J. ABERCROMBY,

Governor in Council

HONORABLE SIR,

Para. 1st.—In conformity with the instructions conveyed to us in the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated the 20th ultimo, we have examined Cornet W. Hamilton of the 4th Regiment Native Cavalry, as to the proficiency which he has made in the Hindoostanee language, and we have now the honor to report the result, for the information of your Excellency in Council.

2d.—Mr. Hamilton's translation from Hindoostanee into English was executed with the utmost readiness. It his not entirely free from error, but its inaccuracies are too few and too trifling to deserve any notice.

3d.—In his translation from English into Hindoostanee Mr. Hamilton was, equally successful. This exercise, however was not performed with the same readiness [as] the former, but its correctness and its elegance [illegible] compensate for the attention and care bestowed [illegible]

4th.—In the oral part of the examination, Mr. H[amilt]on appeared to us to be somewhat embarrassed, his embarrassment, we are persuaded, arose more from diffidence in his own power than from any deficiency of skill in the colloquial use of the language.

5th.—Upon the whole, we consider Mr. Hamilton to have attained a superior degree of proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, and we have much satisfaction in recommending that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to bestow upon him the usual honorary reward.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 16th August 1813.

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servants,
(Signed) J. LEITH,
R. B. OTTO,
R. OLIVER,

Major Lushington of the 4th Regiment of Native [Ca]valry, having reported his arrival at this Presid[ency] on the 17th instant; will resume the duties of his [illegible] in conformity with the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors, his commission bearing date the [illegible] of February 1813.

Major Gillespie will remain Supernumerary [illegible] 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, until further ord[ers].

AUGUST 24, 1813.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pl[eased] to direct, that the Officers of the Commissariat not be employed, without the special sanction of Government, on any service foreign to the duti[es of] that Department.

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
SEC. TO GOVERNM[ENT].

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, August 27, 1[813].

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Colonel Innes (late promotion) is appointed t[o the] Command of the 11th Regiment N. I.

Officers are removed from, and posted to Cor[ps as] follows.

Rank and Names.	*From* Rt. N. I.	*To* Rt. N. I.	Bn.
Lieut. Colonels			
Samuel Irton	13th	10th	1s[t]
W. Dowse	8th	12th	1s[t]
S. Kingston	10th	13th	2d
W. Shaw	late promotion	8th	2d
Majors			
Charles Farran	2d Bt. to	1st Bt.	21st N.
George Wahab	1st	2d	21st
J. E. Gabriel	2d	1st	12th
G. M. Gibson late promotion		1st	10th
Captain			
R. Gwynne	1st Bt. to	2d	10th

Officers lately admitted and promoted [illegible] further orders to do duty with Corps, [illegible]

Cornet D. Macleod with 1st Regime[nt] [illegible]
Ensign G. Gray " 2d B[illegible]
" J. Maxtone " 3[illegible]
" R. Warrand " [illegible]

Assistant Surgeon [illegible] His Majesty's 56th Re[giment] [illegible]

The following Offic[ers] [illegible] Volunteer Battalion [illegible] with that Corps not in[illegible] Corps.

Names

F. W. Wilson
J. Moor
R. Gawynne
P. King
P. Fraser — Lie[illegible]
P. Conner
J. Cracknal
B. R. Hitchins
G. K. Babington
J. W. Taylor
A. Campbell [illegible]
R. B. Dawes
J. H. Logan
A. Calder
B. B. Newport " [illegible] Regiment N. [I.]
T. Eastment " 8th "
E. Dickson " 19th "
G. Battanshaw " 13th "

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is plea[sed] to direct that in future, Officers applying for leav[e of] absence, either on account of ill health or otherw[ise] shall specify to what particular place they may wis[h to] proceed, and *from* and *to* what date such indulge[nce] is required.

[Sh]ould continued indisposition preclude Officers fr[om] [illegible] they are authorized to make applicati[on] [illegible] [cha]nnels, (supported by the prescri[bed] [illegible]) for an extension of leave, taki[ng] care [illegible] [pe]riod, as above directed.

In partic[ular] [illegible] possibility of such ap[illegible] [circum]stances prevent [illegible] Quarters through the regula[r] [illegible] [rece]ived at He[ad] [Quarters] for the decision of His Excellency, [illegible] vious to the expiration of the leave originally g[ranted] Officers are permitted to forward duplicates direct [to] the Adjutant General of the Army.

Medical Officers granting certificates will forwar[d a] duplicate to the Medical Board, detailing at the sam[e] time, the particulars and treatment of the complaint and the period for which the patient has been und[er] their charge.

The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity [of] ordering the strictest attention to be paid, to the G. O. of the 10th August 1810, directing "that the sick cer-"tificates of Officers at Madras shall be signed by on[e] "of the Surgeons in charge of Sick Officers at th[e] "Presidency, and of those at all other Stations, whe[re] "practicable, by the Superintending Surgeon of th[e] "Division, or in his absence, by the Senior Surgeon o[n] "the Spot."

PILLORY.—Yesterday morning Henry Gawler, Esquire, pursuant to his sentence, was pillored before the Admiralty in presence of several hundreds of spectators. He was brought from Newgate in a hackney coach, and at half past twelve o'clock mounted the temporary place of punishment, genteely dressed, where after remaining the period assigned him, he was taken down and conducted back to Newgate, to undergo the remainder of his p[unishme]nt.

ELOPEMENT.

The widow of a Field Officer, aged 58 years eloped from her two daughters, in the neigh-bourhood of Baker-street, last week, with a [illegible] son of Mars, a private of a light dra[goon] regi[ment], aged 22, and was led to the [hymene]al altar on Monday last. The Lady ha[s] [illegible] a year, besides a handsome provision for her two daughters providing there be no increase of family. The happy couple are spending the honey-moon at Hounslow, where they have taken a cottage.

Sir Wm. Garrow's late speech on the Vice-Chancellor's Bill, seemed to have the effect of setting Mr. Whitbread's *eloquence* on the *fret*.

Napoleon complains of the "*frightful*" climate of Russia, and we dare say he found the Cossacks (in the pugilistic phrase) *ugly* customers.

Fifth Supplement to the Madras Courier.---Wednesday, Sept. 8.

(Concluded from the Fourth Supplement.)

perfidy. The coalesced, in their transactions, have ceded Norway to Sweden, and promised our Hanseatic possessions to Denmark, as an indemnification. The Danish Government has rejected an arrangement, which by dispoiling it of an important part of her states; offers her nothing in return, but a chimerical hope, and the certainty of an eternal war with the empire. A wise and enlightened Prince has not forgotten the outrages of England: he has felt the true interest, and remain faithful to us.

"Nevertheless, the enemy has approached our Hanseatic departments, and has there sown the seeds of trouble and revolt. Could he have blinded them to such a point, as to persuade them that he could withdraw them from the obedience they owe to his Majesty?

"How!—because a tempest, which prudence could not foresee, has dispersed a part of our victorious army, our enemies flatter themselves that they may, at their pleasure, dispose of our territories according to their ambition!—they believe that they can dictate the law to us, and draw us into a disgraceful peace. Without doubt, it would soon become necessary to burn our fleets, destroy our docks, and reduce our navy to 30 vessels, as they have dared to propose to us. Deprive of our colo-[illegible]es, and the advantages of a maritime commerce. [illegible] should furthermore renounce our Continental [illegible]r, and suffer our manufactures and our national [illegible]try to perish, and become in every respect the [illegible]taries of England!—No, no; the nation [illegible] with her Sovereign: full [illegible] firmness of his character, and [illegible]s genius, she will never suffer the [illegible] be made against the dignity of his [illegible]ll deplore that it may require all his [illegible]ch vain pretensions: she has al-[illegible] her noble sentiments, and we [illegible]severe in them with unshaken con-[illegible]

[illegible] Gentlemen, who are the principal organs [illegible]erous people, you will shew yourselves its [illegible]erpreters, by sanctioning the measures [illegible] you. What we are especially charged [illegible] to you is, as we said at the commence-[illegible] the cases provided for by our Constitution. [illegible]e enemy has defiled the territory of the Han-[illegible] Departments, since he has excited there disor-[illegible]s and seditions, and that he has there raised culpable hopes, it is evident, that the empire of the constitutional and common law, the exercise of which pre-supposes a regular and peaceble state of affairs, should be there suspended, and make way for whatever extraordinary measures may be commanded by circumstances. This suspension is, however, only for three months: every thing leads us to believe that it will not require more than that time to bring those Departments again under perfect submission; and we have no doubt that we shall see all the good citizens, all the enlightened people of those countries, concur of themselves to the success of the measures which his Majesty will take to restore there the Government of order and law."

(This project, after having been referred to a Special Commission, was adopted and decreed by the Senate, in the Sitting of the 3d of April.)

GERMANY.

Strasburgh, April 5.—His Excellency Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg the day before yesterday passed the Rhine at Kehl, slept here, & yesterday morning continued his journey for Paris. His Excellency Count Otto is also expected on his return from Vienna to Paris.

Frankfort, March 28.—Besides the French troops, which do not cease passing through our town to join the Grand Army, and whose number is so considerable, that it has not been, during the first fifteen days of this month, much under 40,000 men, all the first Corps of Observation on the Rhine, commanded by the Marshal Prince of Moskwa, and formed of four divisions, consisting of 12,000 men each, has for some time been assembled and cantoned for the greater part in our Duchy, and the remainder in the different districts, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and the Principality of Isemburgh. The imperial Guard, under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Treviso, is in garrison in this town. This superb corps, which, on its arrival, was composed of seven regiments, daily augments, and will quickly amount to 12,000 infantry, without reckoning the artillery and cavalry of the same guard, which are cantoned in the neighbourhood. It is believed, that the first Corps of Observation on the Rhine will immediately move in advance, to make room for the second corps, which is cantoned in the Duchy of Nassau and the left bank of the Rhine, and thus facilitate the debanching of fresh troops, which incessantly arrive at Mayence.

FROM THE GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, March 4.—A conspiracy was lately discovered here, which had in contemplation to overthrough the Government. A pensioner (Captain Maas) had for this purpose associated himself with a certain Thomas de Jough, and drew the warden Valentyn, Brigadier Ihler, the merchant Verschar, and surgeon Lemon, into his plan; a servant of the name of Fallee was likewise suspected of being concerned in the Plot. Captain Maas's design was to effect a change in the Government. Jough followed his directions, and procured information of the arms of the Guards, and their means of defence. The warden Valentyn lent his house to the conspirators for their meetings, and endeavoured to discover among the officers of the Guards, if there were any on whom they could depend, in case of an insurrection. Ihler was to find out if the Guards were provided with cartridges. The merchant Verschar held inflammatory speeches, and described two persons, who were much devoted to the House of Orange, and might be placed at the head of a Committee, the surgeon Lemon, (a Jew), conferred with Maas on sundry plans, and promised to keep the Jewish quarter quiet. The insurrection was to break out on the 12th February, and the signal for it was to be by setting fire to the National House for receiving pledges. On the 22d February, a military Commission passed sentence on the conspirators.—Maas Jough, Valentyn, Ihler, Verschar, and Lemon, were all declared guilty, Maas and Jough condemned to death, and their property confiscated to the Crown: Valentyn and Ihler to five years imprisonment, and a fine of 2000 franks; Verschar and Lemon to two years imprisonment, and a fine of 500 franks; Fallee was declared innocent.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Feb. 25.—The accounts from the armies state, that they have abundance of provisions and forage, and that his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant the whole army, without distinction of rank, half a year's pay, as a reward. The Archbishop of Kamenetz-Podolsk has sent 75 sons of the Clergy to the army, who wished to be partakers of the glory of our warriors.—His Serene Highness the Prince of Smolensko has gratefully received, and appointed them to different regiments.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, March 23.—Accounts received last night state, as a certainty, that the Commandant of gun-boats at Elsineur had received orders not to molest British ships of war, or merchants' vessels belonging to that station.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, March 30.—According to a report received from the Chief Adjutant and Lieutenant-Colonel le de Wirsen, of the 22d March, the troops sent under his command to Pomerania had disembarked at Port, and crossing over Rugen, gone to Stralsund, where they arrived on the 20th instant, and relieved the Burghers, and took the duty on themselves. The Royal Pomeranian Government had taken measures for the speedy raising of the levy en masse. The frontier defence of Pomerania was organized. Of the 5000 men, land troops, put on board the squadron which sailed on the 24th instant from Carlscrona to Pomerania, only six men were found sick, and left behind. This is to be attributed to the precautions taken, and the particular inspection made in consequence of the general orders of the army.

Gottenburgh, April 3.—The Carlsham convoy is still at Malmoe. The Daphne frigate, with a fleet of transports, has arrived at Marstrand from England. It is not positively known whether the Crown Prince has left Stockholm. Admiral Hope arrived on the 31st ult. in the Defiance, Captain Raggett, with the Princess Caroline, Orion, & Meteor bombs. Admiral Morris is hourly expected from the Sound, with 350 sail under his convoy, from Carlscrona.

Gottenburgh, April 3.—Wilterberg will now be sent to Copenhagen to demand of that Court, its ultimatum, and Denmark is to be distinctly told, that as she could, in the Treaty of Tilsit, agree to divide Sweden between herself and Russia, so can Sweden now retaliate, and co-operate with her Allies for the humiliation of Denmark.

Same Date.—Admiral Gas arrived, and immediately proceeded to Stockholm, to receive instructions from the Prince Royal, respecting the time and circumstances of the intended expedition; and, in the mean while, the fleet goes to Carlscrona, from which place the operations are to commence. To accomplish this project, the contingent of England is to be 8000 men; of Russia, 35,000; and Sweden is to supply the remainder. The horses from Stockholm to Carlscrona for the Russian General Suchtel, who is to command the Imperial troops, are al. in readiness.

Gottenburgh, April 7.—Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ships Vigo, Zealous, Ulysses, Hamadryad, Alexandria, Mercurius, Woodlarke, Carbara, Locust, Mariner, and Forward, with Admiral Morris, and about 400 sail of merchant vessels. On passing through the Sound, they were fired at from Elsineur Castle & the Danish gun-boats, with rockets, shells, &c. A shot struck the Vigo's bowsprit, and another the hull of the Hamadryad, but neither of them did any damage, except wounding the bowsprit of the former. The frigates and brigs returned the fire. The Swedish gun-boats drew out in line-of-battle for the protection of the convoy, and the Swedes placed buoy along the coasts for their safe navigation. The spectators on the Swedish shore were immense.

PORTSMOUTH.—April 17.

We have much pleasure in stating the arrival of the Bonne Citoyenne, Captain B. P. Greene, at Spithead, at half past five this afternoon, from the River Plate, last from Bahia, with one million sterling on board. The apprehensions entertained for the safety of this ship, with the high premium at which the specie she has on board has been underwritten at Lloyd's (60l. per cent.) render her arrival of considerable importance to the mercantile world. Captain Greene states, that Admiral Dixon accompanied him, in the Montague, as far as the line, where he left him two months since, returning to Rio Janeiro; and he has not seen a vessel of war of any description since. He put into St. Michael's on the 4th instant.—Lord Amelius Beauclerk's squadron had left that port sometime previously, on a cruise. The Bonne Citoyenne brought two large bags of letters from South America.

Lord Moira has been detained since Wednesday by contrary winds; on which day his Lordship, with the Countess of Loudon and Moira, the two Ladies Rawdon, and suite, embarked on board the Stirling Castle. The East Indiamen which are to sail under the protection of the Stirling Castle, were dispatched on Saturday last. The Stirling Castle goes direct to Madras, thence to Bengal, and then returns to England. It is expected Lord Minto will not leave the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Moira, and that he will come home in the Stirling Castle. Sir George Barlow, we understand, also comes home, leaving the Government of Madras, in the hands of the Honorable General Abercrombie. The Indefatigable, Captain Fyne, which ship is going to join Admiral Dixon, at Rio Janeiro, will accompany the Stirling Castle, the Cormorant, store-ship, for the Cape, and convoy to a certain latitude.—The Stirling Castle, besides nearly 600 packages belonging to the new Governor-General of India, takes out 50 tons of naval stores, &c. to supply those lost in the Java.

LONDON—APRIL 19, 1813.

The following General Order issued at Quebec on the 3d of February, contains some of the particulars relative to the defeat of the American General Winchester, the official dispatch of which has not yet been received.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

"G. O. "Quebec, Feb 3, 1813.

"His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, another brilliant action achieved by the gallant division of the army at Detroit, under Colonel Proctor.

"Information having been received that an advanced corps of the American army under General Winchester, amounting to upwards of 1,000 men, had entered and occupied Frenchtown, about 26 miles S. of Detroit Col. Proctor did not hesitate a moment in anticipating the enemy, by attacking this advanced corps before it could receive support from the forces on their march under General Harrison. at day break on the 22d of January, Col. Proctor, by a spirited attack, completely defeated General Winchester's division, with the loss of between 4 and 500 slain, for all who attempted to save themselves by flight were cut off by the Indian warriors About 400 of the enemy took refuge in the houses of the town, and kept up a galling fire from the windows; but finding further resistance unavailing, they surrendered at discretion On this evening, the gallantry of Col Proctor was nobly displayed in his human unwearied exertions, which succeeded in rescuing the vanquished from the revenge of the Indian warriors. The prisoners, at the close of the action, amounted to one General, one Col one Staff, one Major, nine Captains 20 Subalterns, 27 serjeants, and 443 rank and file; but the Candian warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a strong escort of the enemy, with 500 hogs.

"Colonel Proctor reports in strong terms the gallantry displayed by all description of troops, and the able support received from all the officers and men under his command, whose spirited valour and steady discipline is above all praise.

"It is with regret Colonel Proctor reports the British loss amounts to 24 killed and 158 wounded"

Officers Wounded.—Col. St. George, four wounds, but not severely; Capt. Tallon, and Lieut. Clermon, 41st Regt.; Ensign Ker, Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, dangerously; Lieuts. Rollet, Irvin, and Midshipman Richardson, Marine Department; Captain Mills, Lieut. M'Cormick, Lieut. Gordon, and Ensign Gordon, and Ensign Garvin, Essex Militia.

"G O—Major Gen Glasgow will direct a salute of 21 guns to be fired at twelve o'clock this day, on this glorious occasion.

Edward Baynes, Adj. Gen. R. A."

LONDON,—APRIL 2, 1813.

A Gentleman, who has just reached from Hamburgh, states that all the horses which the French agents, had bought up, in order to remount their cavalry and artillery, have fallen into the hands of the Russians and Prussians. The Russians have passed the Saxon frontier. Hamburgh agrees to contribute 1500 men towards the new German Legion now raising, and various other towns are coming forward with their quotas. Independently of this, the young men are joining the army in great numbers.

The few French Custom-house Officers remaining in Hamburgh at the time the Russians entered, would have immediately fallen a sacrifice to the vengeance of the mob, had they placed themselves under the protection of the Russians. In Hanover, the people are under no restraint, no army being present; and there they have given full vent to their feelings of resentment against the enemy. They have actually crusified some and others they deprived of their noses and ears. The fury of the Hanoverians surpasses that of all other Germans.

The French forces now in Germany consist of about 160,000 men; but the proportion of cavalry is so small, that they are fearful to attempt any enterprise until they are better supplied. The Prussian army is increasing very rapidly, and hopes are held out that in another month it will be at least 200,000 strong.

Troops are certainly going from this country to Hanover: they have our ardent wish for their success; but it is obvious, that if we have forces to send to Germany, we might by proper energy have been able to increase the army on the Peninsula. While the Russians were destroying or driving back the French in the North, our gallant General should have been put in a condition to do the same in the South; and then, to use domestic smile, Buonaparte's "candle would have been consuming at both ends." We should not now have been constrained to squeeze from our necessities elsewhere a mere driblet of force for Hanover, which can do little more than take possession of a territory that others are conquering for us. The Marquis of Wellington might have been liberated from Spain, to assist, in a manner worthy of his name and nation, in giving freedom to Holland, and the oppressed nations of Germany.

The rumour has long been that instead of our assisting Russia by our efforts in Spain, Russia had proposed to assist us there; or to make that diversion for herself, which we have not been able to make for her. It will be observed, that Lord Castlereagh refused to answer a question upon this subject in the House of Commons. The fact however, of the case we have heard are these:—Admiral Greig, the Russian Ambassador to Sicily, stated to Lord William Bentinck, at an early period of the Russian war that the Emperor, his Master, would, if desired, send 40,000 troops to the assistance of Lord Wellington. An abatement was afterwards made in this number. Lord William immediately transmitted the proposal to Lord Wellington; and the gallant Marquis, acquiescing in the proposal, expressed particularly his desire to have some Russian heavy infantry: intimating, also, that himself was ready to take tank in that service. The agent was then forwarded to England, and his message is said to have been equally agreeable to Ministers. The matter has since however met with interruption, and we rather suspect on the part of the Russians, some difficulties have been started by their Ambassador here; so that it is doubtful whether the measure will take effect. We have only, therefore, to hope, that our own forces in Spain may be as complete in numbers, equipment, and spirits, as they ought to be, of which we have heard great doubts expressed.

LONDON,—April 13.

The Emperor Alexander has granted six months extra pay to his army, as a reward for their extraordinary exertions against the French.

The King of Prussia offered in February last, to become a mediator between Russia & France, and proposed a truce, on condition that the Russian troops should retire behind the Vistula, and the French troops behind the Elbe, leaving Prussia and all its fortresses free from foreign occupation: but the offer was rejected by Bonaparte.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 24.

SIR JOHN AND LADY DOUGLAS.

Mr. C. Johnstone called the attention of the House to the Petition of Sir John and Lady Douglas, upon which he moved that the House do come to the following resolution:—That the Petition presented to this House on the 17th instant, from Sir J. Douglas, on behalf of himself and his wife, Charlotte Lady Douglas, is regarded by this house as an audacious effort to give, in the eyes of the nation, the colour of truth to the falsehoods that were sworn to by Sir John and Lady Douglas, in their foul attempts against the life and honour of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales."

The motion was seconded by Sir F. Burdett, and the question was about to be put, when Mr. Herbert rose amind cries of Question! Question! to state his objection to the Resolution, as pledging the House to what it had no means of knowing, and declaring that he should divide the House.

Some conversation then ensued between Mr. Whitbread, the Solicitor General, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Barham, whether the Resolution should be met by a direct negative, or by moving the previous question.—Mr. Whitbread contended, that however strongly the House might agree with the sentiments expressed by the Resolution, they certainly had nothing before them in the shape of evidence, that could warrant their coming to it, and therefore if it came to Aye or No, he should vote against it. The Solicitor General thought the proper way of disposing of it would be by a direct negative, while Mr. Tierney contended that, by giving it a negative, the House would assert that they did not conceive the Petition to be of that description as is set forth in the Resolution. Mr. Barham thought there could not be a case before the House more fit to be got rid of by moving the previous question than the present; and the Solicitor-General replied, that it was enough for him to find that any considerable part of the House entertained an opinion different from his own, to induce him not to persist in it. He would therefore move that the House should adjourn.—The question was accordingly put, and carried unanimously.—Adjourned.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

MARCH 25.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House. After the usual forms,

The Chairman observed, that the Court had been made special, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the Propositions of Lord Castlereagh, for renewing the Company's Charter. To the conciliatory conduct of his Lordship in bringing them forward, too much praise could not be bestowed; and it was only to be lamented, that the Propositions in general did not contain that moderation which was so earnestly to be wished for by those who had a due regard for the Company's interests.

The Propositions having been read by the Clerk,

The Chairman proceeded to animadvert on them, and particularly objected to No. 3, which, if adopted, would break down that system of Government which his Lordship has so forcibly commended. After commenting upon the various innovations proposed by Administration, and observing, that it would be necessary to be heard by Counsel at the bar of both Houses, as also that witnesses should be examined, to prove the dangers which might arise from such innovations, he concluded with moving, "That a Petition be presented to the House of Lords similar to that which had been addressed to the Commons;" which motion having been seconded by the Deputy Chairman, was carried unanimously in the affirmative.

The Chairman also intimated an intention of moving, that the Directors might be empowered, without again convening a General Court, to affix the Company's seal to Petitions for examining witnesses, &c.

Mr. Randle Jackson, in a speech of very great length, animadverted on the dangers which would accrue to the Company, were the views of the out-ports ultimately successful. He contended, that the very existence of the Proprietors was at stake, for a mutilated existence was not worth contending for; the crisis was awful, and the dangers attending it must be met with spirit: in short, the Company must fight it out even upon their stumps. The China trade, if not properly guarded, would be only a name, since all the essential requisites for carrying it into effect would be done away. The Government of India, it was proverbial, depended upon opinion; and it must naturally be expected that the abstraction of the commerce would materially endanger that opinion. A revenue to Government of four millions five hundred thousand pounds, poured into the chests of the public, without the expense or trouble of collecting, was too great a stake to be put to the hazard of speculative adventure. He adverted, with a happy vein of irony, to the different petitioners for an open trade, which he distinguished as political and poetical,—the former were a questionable shape, and might be open to reason,—the latter were only assailable through the medium of the keepers of St. Luke's. Supposing, for a moment, that all the Company's efforts were ineffectual, and that those of the outports were triumphant, it might be worth consideration, whether an application should not be made to Government for some remuneration, some fair and reasonable impost upon all Indian commerce which was independent of the Company: it might form a guarantee fund; a kind of sinking fund, to compensate for losses, which should accumulate till it amounted to twelve millions, or 200 per cent. In the course of his Address, Mr. Jackson objected to the proposed expensive Episcopal Establishment.

Mr. Hume, in replying to his Learned Friend, took a very copious review of past proceedings on this momentous question; repeated all his former arguments against the Company's wishing to retain a losing commerce,—paid the highest compliments to the Government of India as well as to that of the Court of Directors,—contended that the propositions were only presented for discussion and modification,—expressed his disapprobation of the vessels of the out-ports being permitted the range of the Eastern Islands, and pointed out a mode which might rectify the evil: he heartily concurred with his Learned Friend in reprobating the projected Episcopal Establishment, and, in order to prove that his object was conciliation, would propose a motion for renewing for that purpose the conference with Administration.

The Chairman (Sir Hugh Inglis) in the course of Mr. Hume's address, with his accustomed suavity and good humour, had asked and obtained permission to quit the chair on urgent public business; not without, however, observing, that he felt the less regret in so doing, leaving his friend the Deputy Chairman to supply his place.

Mr. Hume then read his motion, the ground-work of which was, to approve of the liberal views of his Majesty's Ministers, and recommending the Executive Body to renew the negociation.

The Deputy Chairman (Mr. R. Thornton) explained, that in point of order, the Chairman's motion for affixing the Seal to Petitions (of which he had given notice) must be first disposed of.

Mr. H. Rock was against the motion; he could not agree to resist the whole of the propositions.

Mr. Lowndes professed himself not at all convinced by Mr. Hume's arguments, tho' he had been much pleased by his speeches, long-winded as they were. He considered Messrs. Hume and Jackson, as the Demosthenes and Cicero of that Court. He, for one, could not agree with Lord Castlereagh, in his praise of the Executive Body; for they had permitted the Americans to take them by surprise, while slumbering on their posts. As individuals, he respected them; but as Directors they, like manure when thrown into a heap, had corrupted each other: he disapproved their assent to the participation fund,—that was a second kind of slumbering on duty. He had been attacked for deserting his post, "What! you, who used to make so much noise—where have you been? What! have you, too, been bought off?" But the truth was, he had been ruralizing; but though one hundred miles out of town, his mind had been still in the various general Courts. He agreed with his Learned Friend Mr. R. Jackson, that Bishops would be out of their element in India. He did not agree with Mr. Hume, that Ministers & the Company should meet, like man and wife, half-way. He should be more inclined to compare the parties to father and son; the former thought he could never give too little, the latter that he could never receive too much. He would wish the Company to give liberally, but to recollect that it had other children to provide for,—the widows and children of officers who had been fighting the Company's battles.

The Rev. Mr. Thirlwall warmly defended the system proposed by Government for an Episcopal Establishment.

Mr. C. Smith thought the propositions more moderate, taken generally, than could have been expected.

The Deputy Chairman's question for affixing the seal to petitions, having been carried unanimously; and Mr. Hume having consented, at the request of Mr. R. Jackson, to withdraw his motion; the Deputy Chairman was about to propose an adjournment, when

Mr. Hume said, that however coolly his first motion had been received, he flattered himself that his second would be hailed with acclamations. It was, that Sir Hugh Inglis, who of course would shortly go out of the direction by rotation, should (for which there was a precedent in the year 1793) be added to the Committee for conducting the Negociation with Ministers.

The Deputy Chairman was happy to find that the great abilities, the honour and integrity, of his worthy and estimable Colleague, were so well appreciated by the Honourable Proprietor he heartily concurred in the Motion, and should second it with the most sincere pleasure. Such an accession to the Negociation would strengthen the common cause. He also had to thank the Honourable Proprietor for withdrawing his motion for conciliation, and assured him, that the Directors wanted no spur of that kind, and that no opportunity would be lost to meet the object intended by the Mover.

Mr. Twining had anticipated such a motion, which must have the most beneficial tendency.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

After a few words from Mr. Rigby, as to the propriety of scouring, in any event, the pension to Marquis Wellesley, the Court adjourned *sine die.*

PRUSSIAN STATE PAPERS.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SAXONY.

"*Buntzlau, March* (22.)

SAXONS!—We Prussians enter your territory to offer you our fraternal hand. In the North of Europe the Lord of Hosts has held a dreadful Court of Justice, and the Angel of the Death has cut off 300,000 of these strangers by the sword, famine, and cold, from that earth which they, in the insolence of their prosperity, would have brought under the yoke. We march wherever the finger of the Lord directs us, to fight for the security of the ancient thrones, and our national independence. With us comes a valiant people, who have boldly driven back foreign oppression, and in the high feeling of its victories have promised liberty to the subjugated nations. We bring to you the morning purple of a new day. The time for shaking off a detestable yoke which, during the last six years, dreadfully crushed us down, has at length arrived. A new war, unluckily commenced, and still more unhappily concluded, forced upon us the peace of Tilsit; but even of the severest titles of that treaty, not one has been kept with us. Every following treaty increased the hard conditions of the preceding one. For this reason we have thrown off the shameful yoke, and advance to the heart-cheering combat for our liberty.

"Saxons! ye are a noble, enlightened people! You know, that without independence, all the good things of this life are, to noble minds, of little value—that subjection is the greatest disgrace. You neither can nor will bear slavery any longer—you will no longer permit a cunning and deceitful system of policy to carry its ambitious and depraved views into effect, to demand the blood of your sons, dry up the spring of your commerce, depress your industry, destroy the liberty of your press, and turn your once happy country into the theatre of war. Already has the Vandalism of your oppressive foreigners wontonly and unmercifully destroyed your most beautiful monument of architecture, the Bridge of Dresden. Rise!—join us—raise the standard of insurrection against foreign oppressors, and be free!

"Sovereign is in the power of foreigners, deprived of the freedom of determination, deploring the steps a treacherous policy forced him to take, we will no more attribute them to him, than cause you to suffer for them. We only take the provinces of your country under our care for your Lord, which fortune, the superiority of our arms, and the valour of our troops, may place in our power. Supply the reasonable wants of our warriors, and in return, expect from us the strictest discipline. Every application to me, the Prussian General, shall be open to all oppressed persons—I will hear every complaint, examine every charge, and severely punish every violation of discipline. Every one even the very meanest, may with confidence approach me. I will receive him with kindness.

"The friend of German independence will, by us, be considered as our brother; the weak-minded wanderer we will lead with tenderness into the right road; but the dishonourable, despicable tool of foreign tyranny, I will pursue with the utmost rigour as an enemy to our common country.

(Signed) "BLUCHER."

ADDRESS TO THE SAXONS.

BERLIN, MARCH 25.—"Brave Saxons! In what manner am I to address you? As your enemy? I am not such.—You are worthy Germans, and I am come in the name of my Emperor to release all Germans from their shameful yoke. I will therefore speak to you as your friend—hear me, for I mean well to you.

"It is probable that you are surprised at the sight of Russians and Prussians entering your country in arms; it is probable that you may be in dread, and uncertain what to do, your King having forsaken you and ordered you to remain quiet. But when a house is on fire, a neighbour must not stand to ask the owner's permission to quench it:

"Your King's house has long been on fire; he himself is in distress, and dare not speak so as his German heart would assuredly dictate to him. For do but consider; he, a German King—he who so long has been forced to give energies and blood to the French, could he order you to remain quiet at a moment when inactivity is a crime?

"The hour has struck that will never strike a second time; the hour of delivery from a foreign yoke!

"Up! up! and arm yourselves, where it even only with sickles and scythes, and cudgels! Drive the strangers from your soil. You shall always find me and my Russians, with the valiant Prussians, wherever danger is most prominent.

(Signed) "Count VON WITTGENSTEIN."

LONDON,—APRIL 18, 1813.

The town has been recently much agitated with reports of Austria having united with the Confederate Continental Forces against France; and it has been confidently stated these two last days, that Ministers had received intelligence to this effect. For our own parts, we have frequently avowed our opinions, that Austria has no such idea; and in our two last Papers, as well as in several of our former, we have detailed our reasons at full length. We have only now to add, that we heard of nothing which can induce us in any way to change our opinion. This opinion very briefly was, that the Emperor of Austria most earnestly desires Peace, and therefore will spare no efforts to obtain it; that he considers Bonaparte as determined on War, and therefore will go some way to awe him into more spacific inclinations; but that on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria does not desire the humiliation of the Emperor Napoleon and his Daughter and House, and therefore most certainly will make no part of any Confederation against them. He will probably assist to emancipate Prussia and the Hanseatic Towns; but we are most decidedly persuaded, that he will go no farther. If we are asked our reason for this opinion, it is this—In the first place, the known character of the Emperor Francis, and secondly, and most materially, because this line of conduct is reasonable, and therefore natural.

If we digest the current reports of the last two days into their distinct shapes, these may be consolidated into the two following.

First, there is a very confident report that negociations between Prussia, Russia, and Austria are pending at Vienna, the substance of which are, that the Allied Power propose to reconquer, and thence forwards to guarantee to Austria, her former possessions in Italy and the Tyrol, and that the Emperor Francis has evinced a yielding disposition to these advantageous terms.

To this we have to answer, that he has exchanged his possessions in Italy and the Tyrol for the association of his daughter to the imperial dignity of France; and that in the present state of affairs in Italy the Tyrol would not be so easily reconquered. Besides, if Austria regain the Tyrol, Russia will have his sh[illegible]

The second head of thes[illegible]
object of the mission of th[illegible]
zenburg to Paris is to dema[illegible]
the Tyrol, and the Ports of [illegible]
which demands were made, [illegible]

Upon this we have to ob[illegible]
of Leghorn and Trieste are [illegible]
the Emperor Francis, as A[illegible]
her territorial character wh[illegible]
interest in the possession o[illegible]
When she had them she ma[illegible]
and when she lost them, she l[illegible]
barren honour. They are [illegible]
portion of the Empress Louis[illegible]

There is another point of in[illegible]
come upon us more unexpect[illegible]
taught to believe that Swed[illegible]
England, were upon the point [illegible]
of Alliance offensive and de[illegible]
therefore, the altered tone of [illegible]
which have become decidedly [illegible]
altered conduct of the Danish [illegible]
has issued orders to all its cru[illegible]
heretofore, the hostilities again[illegible]
to be expected, indeed, that th[illegible] ments will vacillate with every varying event; but Bonaparte is not yet at hand to subdue them into awe and terror.

Our private opinions are, that the Emperor Alexander is somewhat more dreaded, by some parts of the Continent than our papers are willing to allow, and that if the despotism of France is regarded with just execration, that of Russia is likewise apprehended. The Germans have always been jealous of any introduction of Russia and Denmark are at Direct variance. Russia considers herself as having a claim upon the greater part of the Danish and Swedish territories, and has put in this claim whenever events have been favourable. The Emperor of Russia, we believe, is hereditarily Grand Duke of Holstein, and his Father, the Emperor Paul, did not consider this as a barren dignity. Our daily Newspapers would commit fewer errors, if they were at the trouble to acquire some knowledge of the history of the countries of which they write. This becomes daily more necessary.

There is no credible report of the progress of the seige of Dantzic. One inference may be drawn from this. The ports are open from Prussia immediately to our coast, and we yet hear nothing. The reasonable conclusion is, that there has been no progress worthy of being communicated. Dantzic, we believe, will not be taken unless it is starved.

The Swedish troops have re-occupied Pomerania. This is a plain country, and is as easily occupied as abandoned. In the absence of any military force, a *posse comitatus* might subdue it.

Upon the whole, however, the general air of the intelligence is favourable. The Allies are strong, numerous, and in the field. Bonaparte is at Paris, and has every thing yet to do. He menaces much; it remains to be seen, whether his execution will have any equality with his threats.

Sir W. Garrow succeeds to the Attorney Generalship, and Mr. Dallas is spoken of as the new Solicitor-General.

Soult, it appears, is actually arrived in Paris, his army in Spain is left under the command of Count Gazon, reported to be a most able General.

Lord Walpole, who returned to this country on Friday last, it appears, never reached Vienna, having been stopped in a village at a distance from the city.

**** The Sixth Supplement shall be issued to-morrow, afternoon.*

The Subscription to the Madras Courier being only Twelve Fanams per Week, and all Supplements and Extras are delivered to Subscribers, free of every other expense.

...ay evening arrived the Ship ...ge, chartered by the Hon ...any, Captain Toussaint, from Portsmouth 23d April; on the 16th May, at Sea, she fell in with the Stirling Castle, and arrived with His Majesty's Ship at Madeira 13th May—sailed from thence 20th May, and from Teneriffe 1st June, on the 12th August the Cambridge anchored at Port Louis and found the Stirling Castle there, on the 18th, the former Ship left that Port, and His Majesty's Ship was expected to follow in a few days ... Madras and Bengal.

The only additional heads of News ...se received by the Indiamen lately arrived, are the following,

Bonaparte had left Paris to join his Army.

Major General Barry Close had ...ted this life.

PASSENGERS PER CAMBRIDGE.

FOR MADRAS.

...iam Colhoun, Esq. Surgeon ...hn Haine, Esq. Assistant Sur-...

...l.—Messrs. Duncan and ...

... OF ENGLAND,

APRIL 8, 1813

... *following is the House List of the Governors and Directors of the* **Bank of England**, *for the Year ensuing, viz.*

...R GOVERNORS.

... Esq. Governor.

... Esq. Depy. Gov.

...CTORS

...—Alex Baring, ...owden, Esq—Cornelius ..., Esq.—Samuel Drewe, Esq—...rrien, Esq.—W. Haldimand, ... Jeremiah Harman, Esq—John ... Holford, Esq—T. Langley, ...—T. Lewis, Esq—Beeston Long, ... Maitland, Esq—T. ...es Pattison, junior, ...sq.—Richard Mee ... Baker Richards, ...ney Robarts, Esq ...S. Thornton, Esq. ..., junior, Esq—Robert ...ar, Esq. and John Whitmore.

...e Election for Governor and Deputy Governor will be held at the Bank, on Tuesday the 13th, and for Directors, on Wednesday the 14th instant, from ten in the forenoon till four in the afternoon.

EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

APRIL 16

Yesterday a ballot was taken at the East India House, for the Election of six Directors in the room of Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart.; Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart; G. Millett, R. Clerk, S Davis, and Wigram, Esqrs. who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported J. A. Bannerman, J. Huddleston, C. Mills, R. C. Plowden, A. Robarts, & G. A. Robinson, Esqrs. to be duly elected.

Yesterday Robert Thornton, Esq and the Hon'ble W. F. Elphinstone, were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing.

WHITEHALL, APRIL 10, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been ...usly pleased, in the name and on ... of his Majesty, to grant unto Sir Thomas Plumer, Knight, his Majesty's Attorney-General, the office of Vice Chancellor of England.

His Excellency William A'Court, Esq. and Suite arrived this evening at the Crown, preparatory to their departure for the Barbary States, in the Perseus, Captain A'Court. The Prince Regent's present to the Emperor of Morocco, of four very large English horses (two stallions and two mares), have been shipped on board a transport, which will sail in company with the Perseus.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a general Mourning for her late R. H. Augusta Duchess of Brunswick.

In pursuance of the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that, upon the present occasion of the death of her late Royal Highness Augusta Dutchess of Brunswick all persons do put themselves into decent mourning; the said mourning to begin on Sunday next the 28th instant.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

MARCH 27, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty does not require that the Officers of the Army should wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion, than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief.

H. CALVERT, Adjutant-General.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 27, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, does not require that the Officers of his Majesty's fleet or Marines should wear any other mourning, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of her Royal Highness the late Dutches of Brunswick, that a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

J. W. CROKER.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 30.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Henry Fitz Clarence, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

6th Foot—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. Cornie to be Lieut.-Col. vice Wade, who retires.

17th ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Garret Fitzsimmons to be Major, vice Hawkins, deceased.

96th ditto—Brevet Major James Palmer, from the 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company.

Brevet—Capt. Ed. Wynyard, of the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Major in the Army.

Staff—Brevet Major Robert Skene to be Major of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone.

Doctor Edward Keating, Surgeon of the Forces under Sir W. C. Beresford, to be Physician to the Forces, vice Cabbell, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 6, 1812.

6th Regt. of Foot—Capt. Guy Campbell to be Major by purchase, vice Carnie, promoted.

30th Ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Sturt to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Wilson, deceased.—Brevet-Major H. Sandish to be Major, vice Sturt.

2d West India Regt.—Major A. Macklean to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase.

Royal African Corps—Capt. Ernest O. Tripp, from the 11th Foot, to be Major, vice Kingsley, deceased.

STAFF—Robert Wm. Turney, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the Forces, vice Wentworth, deceased.—Deputy-Assistant-Commissary General Wm. Mackey to be an Assistant-Commissary-General to the Forces.

The Duke of York's Greek Light Infantry Regt.—Capt. C. G. E'Aiquilar, from the 81st Foot, to be Major without purchase, vice Church, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE,—APRIL 13.

3d regiment Dragoon Guards—Brevet-Major A. H. Gordon, to be Major without purchase.

7th Light Dragoons—Captain William Thornhill to be Major, without purchase, vice Denshire, who retires.

2d Foot—Lieut. Thomas Bernard, from the Sussex Militia, to be Ensign.

52d Foot—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward Gibbs to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Aburthoot, placed upon half-pay.—Captain James Henry Reynett to be Major, vice Gibbs.—Captain Charles Earl of March, from the 92d foot, to be Captain of a Company.

85th Foot—Major William Wood, from the 14th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Bennett, who retires.

BREVET—Major General Henry Clinton to be Lieutenant-General in the Army serving in Spain and Portugal, dated April 8, 1813.—Major General the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. to be Lieutenant General on the Continent of Europe only, dated April 8, 1813.

LONDON,—APRIL 10.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by Viscount Castlereagh, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from General Viscount Cathcart, K. T. His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Imperial Head-quarters, Kalisch, March 6.

Refering to my dispatch from St. Petersburgh, by the Messenger Lyell, I have now the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having begun my journey, upon the Emperor's invitation to join him at head-quarters on the 12th of February, I reached Riga in 48 hours, and arrived in this town before day-break on the 2d of March.

The Emperor received me in his accustomed most gracious manner, and, in an audience immediately after the parade, was pleased to state the outline of his recent operations.

In the first place, the result of His Imperial Majesty's communications to the Court of Berlin, made on his first arrival at Wilna, has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance, offensive and defensive, with that Power.

The Plenipotentiaries are Marshal Prince Kutusoff Smolensko, and the Chanceller Baron Hardenberg.

In pursuance of this renovation of amicable relations, the most active combined military operations are already in progress.

This day a report has been received of the actual occupation of Berlin by the forces of His Imperial Majesty, under the Aid-de-Camp-General Chernicheff.

The head-quarters of the Russian army are established in this central position, to give the necessary time for receiving recruits and convalescents, who are daily arriving, and for supplying necessaries to troops who have been engaged in a campaign of an unexampled and uninterrupted series of military operations and marches for 11 months.

The pause will, however be of short duration. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the march of the Russian army and the conciliatory proceedings of the Emperor, with that of Bonaparte, and the troops under the French Generals.

The most rigid and correct discipline has been observed in the Duchy, as well as in Prussia.

His Imperial Majesty, though in possession of the keys of Warsaw, has not placed a soldier within its walls; and has, in every instance, treated the Poles with the utmost clemency and indulgence.

The Austrian auxiliary force, in consequence of an unlimited armistice, are gradually retiring to the Gallician frontier.

Regnier's corps, as I conjectured, retired behind the Austrians, by Rawa, to this place; they were here overtaken by General Winzingerode, who attacked them with inferior force, and put them to flight, taking prisoner the Saxon General Rostitz, three Colonels, 47 other Officers, 1,500 rank and file, with two colours and seven cannon. The remainder of this corps pursued their retreat in the direction of Glogau, probably not exceeding five or 6,000 men.

It remains for me to offer my congratulations on the signal success which has hitherto attended the great and unremitting exertions of the Emperor, who, in the course of two months, at this season, has continued the pursuit of the enemy from Wilna to the Oder; and has united to his own zealous endeavours, the decided and hearty support of the King of Prussia, and of the whole population of his dominions, who seem most solicitous to emulate the Russians in patriotic donations, as well as in personal service.

I understand the Polish Government, which withdrew from Warsaw under Prince Poniatowski, went, in the first instance, to Petrikaw, and a part with the Prince are gone to Czentochaw, where it is said some force has been assembled: and I have also understood that the Polish part of Regnier's corps, after the affair of Kalisch, took that direction. A Russian corps is stationed to the southward of Warsaw, to observe their motions.

Imperial Head-quarters, Kalisch, March 26.

My Lord—In my dispatches of the 6th inst. I had the honour of reporting my arrival at this place, and of detailing to your Lordship the progress which the Emperor had made in his arrangements, and in preparations for the campaign, together with the gigantic steps which had already been taken in carrying on the military operations already begun. These reports included the conclusion of a treaty of peace and alliance with Prussia, the ratifications of which have since been exchanged; also the capture of Berlin, where General Wittgenstein has established his quarters since about the 10th inst.

Since that period His Imperial Majesty has visited the King of Prussia at Breslaw; Hamburgh has been occupied by the Russian forces; Lubeck has opened its gates.

The enemy has been entirely driven from Swedish Pomerania, Mecklenbourg, Lauenbourg, and all the Prussian territory within the Elbe.

Detachments of the Russian army have penetrated to Dresden, which capital they now occupy, Marshal Davoust having retreated across the Elbe, and having destroyed some of the arches of the magnificent bridge at that place.

A proportion of the Prussian army has passed the Silesian frontier into Lusatsa, and is advancing towards Dresden.

Three detachments of the division under General Wittgenstein have by this time crossed the Elbe; one in the centre under Major-General Donbeag, who is moving upon Hanover, with Major-General Tettenborn upon his right in the direction of Bremen, and Major-General Chernicheff upon his left in the direction of Brunswick.

Lord Walpole is the bearer of the present dispatches; his Lordship proceeds by Berlin, and I have no doubt but that he will find it perfectly easy to take his departure from Cuxhaven.

I have already stated that the Prussian army is in the best state of preparation: nothing can exceed the condition of that part which was assembled at Breslaw on the Emperor's arrival, and it is impossible to exaggerate the enthusiasm which has been exhibited by all ranks of persons throughout the Prussian dominions; or the demonstrations of joy with which the Emperor was received.

The King of Prussia has made an excursion to Berlin, where he was to see General de Yorck.

The inhabitants in Saxony have every where received the Russian forces with expressions of cordiality not inferior to those of the Prussians: the same has occurred in Mecklenbourg.

Your Lordship will see by the printed reports, the manner in which General Tettenborn and his detachment were received at Hamburgh: the same zeal was manifested in Lauenbourg, where, in a moment, the French arms were destroyed.

The Baltic ports, and that of Hamburgh: have been opened by Proclamation.

The blockade of Dantzic by land continues, as stated in my last dispatch, but the navigation of the Baltic having opened, Capt. Ackton lost no time in detaching some of His Majesty's ships under his command, by which that place is now closely blockaded by sea; these vessels having already captured two ships which attempted to come in with supplies. The sickness with which the French have infected every place they have entered during their retreat, rages in Dantzic, and numbers of the garrison, as well as of the inhabitants, are stated to have perished by it.

Spandau is besieged. The Russian reinforcements continue to arrive upon the frontier, and numbers of convalescents daily join the ranks of their respective regiments.—I have, &c.

CATHCART.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Wednesday (April 3), a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.

Capt. Graham, of the William Pitt; and Capt. Baynes of the Marchioness of Exeter, for Ceylon and Bengal; Capt. Turnton, of the Carnatic; Capt. Murray, of the Devonshire; and Captain Mortlock, of the Streatham, for Bengal.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1813.

With the most heart-felt satisfaction we have announce the official intelligence, that a treaty *offensive* and *defensive*, has been signed between the Emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia. Dispatches from Lord Cathcart announcing this important event, were yesterday received by Government, dated on the 6th instant, from the Russian head-quarters, at Kalitch, near Posen. We hear it rumoured, that the same conveyance also brought dispatches of moment from Lord Walpole; but the contents of the latter are very properly kept secret.

LONDON,—March 23, 1813.

American Papers to the 24th ult. have arrived in town. They contain a long Report from the Committee of Foreign Relations on the question of the impressment of American seamen, on which a bill has been enacted for excluding foreign seamen from the ships of war and merchant vessels of the United States. The bill imposes a penalty of 1000 dollars on the commanders of ships of war, and of 500 dollars on the masters of merchantmen, for every foreign sailor employed by them, to be recovered in the manner of a qui tam action by a common informer. Letters from New York report, that in the passing of this bill a flag of truce was dispatched to Sir J. B. Warren, proposing to open a negociation for the restoration of peace; but Government have not received any such account. Mr. Madison (the enemy to peace) was formally declared President, and Mr. Gerry, Vice-president of the United States, on the 10th ult. for four years ensuing the 4th inst. The votes were for Mr. Madison, 128, Mr. Clinton, 89; for Mr. Gerry, 131, and Mr. Ingersoll, 89.

A letter from Boston says that Commodore Bainbridge landed there on the 18th ult. amidst salutes of artillery, in honour of his triumph over the Java. He was received on the beach by Commodore Rodgers and other Officers, naval and military, attended by an immense crowd of spectators. Commodore Bainbridge did ample justice to the bravery of the British crew of the Java, and especially to that of the gallant Captain Lambert, who, he said, gave orders, when carried below, not to surrender while there was a spar standing. General Hislop, after he had landed at St. Salvador, sent Commodore Bainbridge an elegant sword, and a highly complimentary letter, upon the handsome treatment he and the crew received from the Commodore.

Letters have been received from Heligoland to the 19 inst. and from Hamburgh to the 15th inst. All the merchants of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, &c. have renewed their correspondence with this country, and large orders have been received for manufactured goods, and colonial produce. At Heligoland no fewer arrivals than 56 took place, in one day, from the Ems, Elbe, and the adjoining coasts, which had the effect of producing a rise on colonial produce, and other articles, from 50 to 100 per cent. Nothing can exceed the joy of the Hamburghers at the change that has taken place.—Dantzic held out, but its surrender was daily expected.

The Altona Mercury of the 8th of March contains a Proclamation from the King of Saxony, dated Dresden, Feb. 26, stating the necessity, under existing circumstances, of quitting his metropolis, and relying upon the assistance of his great Ally (Bonaparte), and the constancy of his subjects for soon again returning; and that all his subjects are, during his absence, to pay obedience to a Commission, which he has appointed, and to whom all the Magistrates &c. are to apply for information and instruction.

It is asserted, that the dispatches from America brought by the Dotterell, contained a proposal on the part of the Government of the United States for an armistice, preparatory to a negociation upon the following basis:

"A law to be passed by Congress, under which it will be highly penal to employ British seamen in the ships of the United States, whether commercial or naval. No British seamen to be in future naturalized by the existing law of citizenship, obtained by residence; and an Act to be passed, to exclude such persons from the operation of that law.—A negociation to be entered into regarding the interchange of the British and American seamen reciprocally claimed by the two countries.

The Great Tithes of Tottenham, Middlesex, were last week sold by auction (the whole, 3902 acres), for 22,320l. This property, with a mansion and farm of 50 acres of land, was purchased by the present proprietor, within the last 14 years, for 6,000l.

WEDNESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

A dispatch, dated Heligoland, April 7, of which the following is an extract, was last night received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-governor Hamilton:—

I have the honour to lay before your Lordship a dispatch, forwarded to me by Major Kentzinger, conveying intelligence of very great importance at this time, respecting a decisive victory obtained over a considerable French force, commanded by General Morand. The engagement took place in the town of Luneburg. The French General lost his life, and 12 pieces of cannon were taken; not a man escaped.

Extract of a Letter from General the Baron Tettenborn to Major Kentzinger, dated Hamburgh, April 4, 1813.

I hasten to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained, upon the 2d of April, over the corps of General Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg. General Morand, with 3,500 men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements, and I gave information of them to General Dornberg, who, in conjunction with General Tschernicheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Lentzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet, and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour; all who were not killed or already made prisoners laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours and 12 pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 13.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Caledonia, Port Mahon, March 7, 1813.

I have the honour to inclose the copy of a letter from Lord William Bentinck, enclosing the narrative of a very gallant affair on the coast of Calabria, under the direction of Captain Hall, commanding the Sicilian flotilla, which you will please to lay before their Lordships.

Palermo, Feb. 23, 1813.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to transmit to you the copy of a report on a very brilliant and gallant enterprise on the coats of Calabria, which reflects great honour on Brigadier Hall, commanding the flotilla, and Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, as also on the whole of the officers and men employed under their orders. I am sorry to add, that the service has to regret the loss of Major Stewart, of the 75th regiment, a very gallant and deserving officer.—I have, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut. Gen.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart &c.

Messina, Feb. 16, 1813.

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the attack of the 21st of July, the enemy had thrown up new works at Pietra Nera, and felt such confidence in their protection, that a convoy of fifty sail of armed vessels had assembled within a few days past to transport to Naples timber and other government property. Conceiving it necessary to destroy this confidence, I submitted a proposal, which having gained your Lordships sanction, I proceeded on the night of the 14th, with two divisions of the flotilla, and four companies of the 75th, under the command of Major Stewart. Light and contrary winds prevented the boats arriving until nearly day-light, when about 150 men, with an auxiliary party of seamen, under the command of Lieutenant Hunte, were landed; and Major Stewart, without waiting the arrival of the rest, pushed up immediately to the height, which we had previously concerted to occupy, and which a complete battalion, with two troops of cavalry, and pieces of artillery, were prepared to dispute. Aware of the enemy having cavalry, I landed a detachment of the rocket corps, under the direction of Corporal Barenbach, the fire of which threw the enemy into confusion, and facilitated the approach of our troops, which charged the height in a most determined way. The enemy, however, did not abandon it until the Colonel-Commandant Roche, and most of his officers, were killed or made prisoners, and the height was literally covered with their dead. The division of the flotilla, under Captain Imbert, had now commenced a most destructive cannonade on the batteries, which held out with such obstinacy, that I was obliged to order them to be successively stormed. This service was performed by Lieutenant Le Hunte, with a party of seamen, in a very gallant style. At eight o'clock every thing was in our possession, the most valuable of the enemy's vessels and timber launched, and the rest on fire. Upwards of 150 of the enemy killed and wounded, 163 prisoners amongst whom is the Colonel of the regiment, three of his Captains, two Captains of cavalry and one of artillery, with his two guns (6 pounders), afford the best proofs of the manner in which both services did their work; very few of the enemy's cavalry escaped.

The determined manner in which Major Stewart led his men to the attack of the enemy's position, did him infinite honour; and the army will share my regret at the loss of this brave officer, who fell by a musket-shot, while with me pushing off from the shore, after the troops were embarked. Lieutenant Campbell, of the 75th, who commanded the advanced, was particularly and generally noticed. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the very exemplary conduct of Lieutenant Le Hunte, who was the observation of sailors and soldiers. Colonel Robinson superinted the debarkation, and was very active. The army flotilla officer, Don Luigi Muallo, is always distinguished on these occasions; Captain Imber, of the Neapolitan navy, placed his division of gun-boats in a manner that did him much credit. I solicit your Lordship's recommendation of this officer, with Don Gesolmino Patella and Don Pietri Trapani, to the notice of his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince. I have the honour to annex a list of our killed and wounded on this occasion, which your Lordship will observe is very trifling, compared with the enormous loss of the enemy. This of itself speaks more for the discipline of the 75th, than any eulogium which, as an officer of a different service, I can presume to bestow.

(Signed) R. HALL, Captain and Brigadier.

I boatswain, I seamen, killed; 7 seamen wounded.

(Signed) R. HALL.

His Excellency Lord W. C. Bentinck, &c. &c. &c. Palermo.

His Majesty's sloop Nautilus has captured the French privateer brig La Loenilde, mounting 14 guns, (two long 18-pounders, two short twelves, two 12-pounder carronades, and eight short sixes) with a complement of 83 men. Three men were wounded one of whom died shortly after she struck.

His Majesty's sloop Cephalus captured on the 22d instant after a chace to windward of nine hours, in lat. 38 deg. 2 min. N. long. 1 deg. 19 min. E. the French lugger privateer La Dilligente, of Marseilles, pierced for fourteen guns, eight only mounted, six 12-pound carronades, and two sixes, four of the former were hove over-board in the chace, having a complement of 69 men; out 25 days from Marseilles; but made no capture.

A letter from the Capt. of his Majesty's ship Alcmene, states the capture, by his Majesty's sloop Scout, on the 17th of February, off Cagliari, of La Fortune, French privateer, of three guns and 36 men; three days from Tunis.

The Belle Poule, after a chace of nine hours, captured the Grand Napoleon, the largest and most esteemed schooner that has sailed from America; she is 29 days from New York, bound to Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo on board, is a new vessel, measuring 305 tons, pierced for 22 guns, mounting only four, has a complement of 32 men; is copper-fastened.

ARMY IN THE PENINSULA.

At the commencement of a campaign which promises to be the most active, and will be the most decisive of any that we have yet had in the Peninsula, it may be agreeable to the friends of the numerous gallant Officers in the Peninsula to know [illegible] disposition of the troops.

Commander in Chief, General his [illegible] Arthur, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and [illegible] Marquis of Wellington and Torres V[illegible] Douro, Conde Vimiera, &c.

Second in Command, Ge[illegible]as Graham.

Commanding the Port[illegible]y, Marshall Sir W. Beresford.

Cavalry Division[illegible] Sir Stapleton Cotton, K. B.

1st Division[illegible] the Hon. Wm. Stewart.

2d Divis[illegible]t-General Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. K. [illegible]

3d [illegible]t.-Gen. Sir Thos. Picton, K. B.

4[illegible]ieut.-Gen. Sir G. Cole, K. B.

[illegible], Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Leith, K. B.

6[illegible]on, Lieut.-Gen. Clinton.

7[illegible]ision, Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie.

Light Division, Major-Gen. Baron Alten.

Quarter-Master-Gen. Major-Gen. Sir T. Murray.

Adjutant-Gen. Major-Gen. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

Commander of Guides, Colonel Scovell.

Chief Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Sir Rd. Fletcher, Bart.

Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, James Macgregor, Esq.

Commissary-General, Sir Robert Kennedy.

General Kempt has joined the light division.

When our last letters left the army, the following regiments were thus posted:—

The 48th Regiment, commanded by Major White—at Frexo.

27th Ditto, Lieut.-Col. M'Lean—Maida.

7th Ditto, Major Burton—Arvadozu.

53d Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Bingham—Ranhadas.

52d Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Hunt—near Almeida.

68th Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Johnston—Martinha.

2d Ditto, Captain Scott—Ranhadas.

20th Ditto, Colonel Ross—Pisquera.

Oxford Blues and Life Guards—Santarem.

6th Regt. Lieut.-Col. Murray—Papos de Baxo.

82d Ditto, Col. Grant—Gouvea.

45th Do. Lieut.-Col. Leaky—Maimenta de Beira.

1st Guards, Colonel Grant—Viseu.

40th Regiment, Captain Stretton—Marialvo.

23d Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Ellis—Azella.

54th Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Campbell—Fonte Arcada.

83d Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Carr—Vilor.

16th Dragoons, Major Hay—Santa Combadao.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

The Russian forces is divided into three large armies—one under Wittgenstein, a second under Tchitchagoff, and a third under Winzingerode; Kutousoff commanding the whole.

Wittgenstein's main force has crossed the Elbe, in order to drive the French force towards the Maine. They will not probably wait to be attacked. One of Wittgenstein's corps, under General Bekendroff, has entered Lubeck. Other corps are on the Elbe, near Beitzenberg.

Part of Tchitchagoff's army is near Thorn, whilst another part is employed under Platow in the siege of Dantzic.

Part of Winzingerode's army is near Custrin and Lansberg. Another part occupies the old town of Dresden, whilst another corps passed the Elbe at Schadan, to turn Davoust.

About 100,000 Russian reinforcements are on the Vistula.

The Prussian force is thus distributed:—

General Blucher has moved from Silesia into Saxony.

General York is at Berlin with the main army. Detachments have been sent to Hamburgh and Rostock, which are now occupied by Prussian corps. Another Prussian detachment has invested Stettin, which, by the last accounts, was on the point of surrendering.

A Swedish force is at Stralsund, and by the commencement of the campaign the Crown Prince of Sweden will have the command of 50,000 men.

The Russian force with which the campaign will open cannot be less than 220,000 men.

The Prussian 70,000.

Swedish and Pomeranian 50,000.

A grand total of 340,000 men.

To this must be added the force which Hanover, and Hesse, and Brunswick, and the Hanse Towns, and perhaps, Saxony, may furnish. There will be no want of numerical force against France, we may be sure.

LONDON—April 3.

The King of Prussia has issued a Proclamation, in which he declares, that no promotion shall in future be granted to any person who shall not have served one year against the enemy (France) from the date of the Proclamation. The Prussian Army is expected to be increased to 160,000 men.

Letters from Hamburgh state, that no less than 7000 youths of that city, many of them Gentlemen of the first families, had joined the Russian ran[illegible]
prevailed at [illegible]
of the Hanoverian [illegible]

A new German [illegible]
on the Continent, and [illegible]
burgh has agreed to furnish [illegible]
it. Various other towns are co[illegible]
with their quotas.

Paris Journals of the 26th, 27th, [illegible]
ult. have arrived in town. Those of [illegible]
and 25th are wanting, but if we [illegible]
from the contents of those which hav[illegible]
hand, the loss of them is of very little [illegible]
Up to the 28th ult. Bonaparte continu[illegible]
neighbourhood of Paris. He had bee[illegible]
sailles, where the Parisians are gratified [illegible]
welcome intelligence that he hunted o[illegible]
every day, accompanied by the Emp[illegible]
the young King of Rome, and that all [illegible]
enjoyed perfect health.

The French Legislative Body clo[illegible]
session on the 25th ult. when the Pre[illegible]
dressed the Assembly in a speech of so[illegible]
but containing nothing remarkable. [illegible]
on is made of the advance of the R[illegible]
the speech concludes with statin[illegible]
classes wish and call for the coro[illegible]
King of Rome.

Several persons of distinction h[illegible]
ed at Vienna, and sent to the [illegible]
Olnutz. They are accused of [illegible]
ed to excite rebellion in a nei[illegible]
lied country.—Bavaria, we [illegible]
have of late been serious [illegible]
country—the people are [illegible]
with France, which has pr[illegible]
sequences—ruin to the f[illegible]
of the country, losses [illegible]
wretchedness and want. [illegible]
said to have been the mo[illegible]
the French Alliance, a[illegible]
prisoner to Gross Wara[illegible]

A native of Germany, who [illegible]
Bourdeaux, through France, to [illegible]
who, within 48 hours, left the op[illegible]
states, that much anxiety prevailed [illegible]
of Napoleon, to ascertain that w[illegible]
tions of the Emperor of Austria. [illegible]
proaching camp[illegible]
only Trieste a[illegible]
States, are offe[illegible]
his co-operation [illegible]
The same Gent[illegible]
of the French a[illegible]
any security c[illegible]
they would be p[illegible]
sistance to the c[illegible]

The Duke of Cumberland, [illegible]
volunteered his services to go to H[illegible]
Duke of Cambridge, it is said, wil[illegible]
upon by the Hanoverians.

The followin[illegible]
James's Palace [illegible]

"His Majest[illegible]
under a slight [illegible]
last Monthly Re[illegible]

HAMB[illegible]

We have this instant receiv[illegible]
ing intelligence: Morand's divis[illegible]
routed, and himself killed. Ge[illegible]
Cyr it is supposed cannot escape; the [illegible]
ans have advanced against him. Colonel V[illegible]
Tettonborn has just issued the following:—

"Morand's corps, on its march to Lun[illegible] burg, met its destruction; it ceased to exi[illegible] whilst some of the timid and fearful inhabitants of Hamburgh were terrified by the ene[illegible] my's movements. Yesterday morning the ene[illegible] was attacked and pressed in his rear by two [illegible] giments of Cossacks of my division: Gene[illegible] Donberg, with his corps, at this moment su[illegible] denly appeared to the southward, on the ro[illegible] from Donnenberg, and immediately attack[illegible] on his side. Terror and confusion fell on t[illegible] enemy, which were followed by death a[illegible] flight. The whole corps was cut to pieces [illegible] made prisoners; General Morand was kille[illegible] not a man escaped. The details of this glorio[illegible] engagement shall be speedily given.

(Signed) "VON TOTTENBORN."

BERLIN, MARCH 27.

Marshal Davoust made a sally from Magd[illegible] burgh to procure cattle and other provisio[illegible] for the other fortress; the Prussian bord[illegible] village of Burch suffered very greatly on th[illegible] occasion.

MARCH 30.

According to the latest intelligence, Dre[illegible] den has been evacuated by the two or thr[illegible] thousand French troops who were in it, [illegible] consequence of a convention for that purpo[illegible] entered into with the Russians and was imm[illegible] diately garrisoned by the victorious Imperi[illegible] troops.

The Russians have taken the su[illegible] f O[illegible] Scotland, and Stadtgebeit, at Da[illegible] down three or four hundred men of the garri[illegible] son, made two or three hundred prisoners, an[illegible] afterwards retired back again.

HE EARL OF MOIRA.

My Lord,

Your Lordship has, I find, addressed a letter to the public, in vindication of the part which have unhappily taken against the Princess Wales. You have addressed your defence to Member of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, &c. I, as a Brother Mason, my Lord, am bound to respect the motives which have prompted the desire to stand well with our body; or, at east, I must applaud the sagacity which informs you, that you have need to sustain that rank which you have recently possessed in our esteem, by an elaborate defence.

I shall still consider myself to be addressing a British Nobleman, and not a Jesuit, I shall pass over the casuistical distinction which your Lordship has endeavoured to draw, between never happening to be at Belvedere, and really happening to examine the servants of Belvedere in London. To that examination, your Lordship's account of it, I immediately

1. Mr. Kenny, the steward, & Partridge, porter, were the only two whom you examined. What the testimony of the former may ve been, we know not precisely, though I ll have great occasion to speak upon this hereafter: but the deposition of Partridge
a subsequent and more solemn occa-
ost happily before the world. He
Royal Highness but once, with three
her ladies, and one gentleman, at
none of the party went up stairs;
y viewed the pictures; lunched;
and ... the portico, till their
departed. ...
rdship ... ated to have
you were ex-
importance;"
and asked him
ll he could say
man replied, he
was ready to take
hen, my Lord, of
inform the world,
rd Eardley's porter,
cess of Wales." Of
might be, or how
ed to explain; nor
ing in its existence.
d Eardley's porter
absurdity that
has ...
enny's con-
with you, has astounded not only the
of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons,
y considerate man in England: it
new chapter in the history of this
nsaction, and constitutes yourself, as
depositary of Kenny's knowledge, the
emaining accuser of the Princess of
My Lord, you say, that the legal
her Royal Highness did not
of your examining Kenny till
death: "the measure, of thus examining ... "and Partridge," you allow to have been most "offensive, if not justified by some uncommon "peculiarity of circumstance. Yet absolute "silence is preserved upon it for so long a pe- "riod by her Royal Highness's advisers: a for- "bearance (you dare to say) only to be solved "by their being too cautious to touch upon "the point while Kenny was alive." Kenny's account, then, was of that nature, your Lordship avers, that the advisers of the Princess did not risk the procedure touching upon it during his life time. My Lord, you cannot leave England till you have wiped off the aspersion, which you have thus at parting cast upon the character of one, whom a natural ordination of Providence may place upon the throne of it, before you are three days' sail from its shores. Why dared not the Princess of Wales, or her advisers, speak of your "OFFENSIVE" examination of Kenny, as you call it, during that man's life time?—Tell the world while you are yet alive, lest the perilous secret should die with you.

But, my Lord, if her Royal Highness's advisers thus cautiously abstained from making any comments on your examination of Kenny, (their knowledge of which is, by the way, mere surmise with your Lordship,) till after his death; how came it that you also waited for the same event,—and that it was never till after the death of Kenny, that you gave the slightest intimation that his evidence was unfavourable to her Royal Highness? Nay, farther, my Lord; how came you, in direct contradiction to your present insinuations, to avow during Kenny's life time, that his conversation with you was the very reverse of unfavourable? You only examined Partridge and Kenny of Lord Eardley's servants; Partridge is happily alive, to tell your Lordship upon oath, as he has done, that he knows nothing wrong in the Princess of Wales; Kenny, therefore, was the only hostile evidence; and yet it was immediately ... your examination of Kenny, that, ... words, "your Report to the Prince ... that it was entirely unnecessary for his Royal Highness to notice the Report against the Princess in any shape." My Lord, it is now too late for you to attempt to fly from the situation in which you have placed yourself; understand, then well, what that situation is: you examine Kenny and Partridge secretly—you charge them "never to talk upon the subject"—you conceal the nature of their evidence for years—you do not even mention it to the four Lords who conducted the Inquiry in 1806, upon the issue of which your Master's heart must naturally have been so much interested—you suffer Lord Eldon and Mr. Perceval to tax that Master with "cruelty and injustice," in so many words; and you never step forward to allege in his vindication, when all the evidence against the Princess was proved to be either futile, malicious, or suborned, that Kenny's statement was such as might excite reasonable suspicions in his Royal breast: but now, when Kenny is no more you first have the confidence to appear before the country, and to intimate, that his secret statements to you were injurious to her Royal Highness. But, if they were so, it is now your duty to explain, why you never mentioned this before. Why, my Lord, if Kenny's evidence were such as might tend to criminate the Princess, did you suffer her Husband and your Master, to labour under a load of unmerited odium for delaying her justification? Why did you ... the reproaches of Mr. Perceval and Lord Eldon? Why, my Lord, if Kenny's evidence were such as you now state it to be, did you immediately after receiving it, report "that it was entirely unnecessary for "his Royal Highness to notice the rumours "against his wife in any shape." Nay, why, my Lord, if Kenny's evidence were injurious, was Lord Eardley informed by you, or by your desire, that his conception of that evidence "was inaccurate? Lord Eardley's conception being no more than what you now avow to be a just one.

My Lord, I have before intimated, that an event, which, by the common course of nature, cannot be far distant, may place that person whom your Lordship's letter deeply affects, on the throne of these realms, before you are many days' sail from their shores. But, though a severe one, it would not be among the most extraordinary dispensations of Providence, if even he, from whom you derive the important functions which you are now taking upon you to execute, should unhappily not survive to honour their close with his wonted approbation. Were there a spot upon the globe a thousand times more remote ..., it would, of course, be the first act of his successor's reign, to draw you into her presence; and demand from your own mouth, an explanation of the charge which you have at your departure levelled against a persecuted parent—that the Royal sufferer's advisers did not dare to speak of your conversation with Kenny, till after the death of that man. Now, therefore, my Lord, before you quit the British capital, not only the Members of this lodge, but every man in England, who has the honour and dignity of the throne at heart, calls upon you, to retract your insinuations against his future Queen. There is no act of justice, that awaits your arrival in India, of a thousandth part of the importance which belongs to this.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

A FREEMASON OF THE GRAND LODGE, &c.

THE EARL OF MOIRA.

Copy of a letter from the Earl of Moira to a friend, who is a Member of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons:—

March 23, 1813.

My dear Sir,—The difficulty of taking down with accuracy, in the House of Lords, what is said by any individual, as the Reporters are not allowed to make notes, has occasioned the account of what passed there yesterday to be incorrect in many of the papers. I am thence anxious to detail to you the substance of the explanation given by me, that you may communicate it to our brethren of the Lodge, whom I had requested to suspend their opinions on the subject till I might feel at liberty to enter upon it. I thought it expedient to separate the matter into distinct heads, that each of the misrepresentations I had to combat may be answered the more precisely.

1st. I never happened to be at Belvedere, or in its vicinity, in the whole course of my life. It follows that I could not have sought there any information respecting the Princess's conduct. But the negative does not only apply to that place. In no one instance have I ever spontaneously endeavoured to obtain particulars respecting her Royal Highness's behaviour; and I should certainly have declined such a function, had the Prince requested it of me, which I am persuaded never entered the most distantly into his contemplation. It is not in his nature to prompt so vile a practice. When any matter has been referred to me, or any communication has been made to me, in an authentic and formal manner my oath, as one of the Prince's Council, bound me to such examination of the point as I might think the honour and interest of his Royal Highness required.

2. Two of Lord Eardley's servants were examined by me in London, in a spirit very different from what is slanderously imputed by the Princess's legal advisers. Lord Eardley had given to the Prince an account, absolutely uninvited and no less unwelcome, of meetings between the Princess and Captain Manby at Belvedere, which his Lordship had represented (from the report of his servants) as having caused great scandal in the neighbourhood: his Lordship had asked an audience of the Prince, who had no suspicion of his object, for the purpose of stating the fact, and exonerating himself from any supposition of connivance.

When the Prince did me the honour of relating to me this representation of Lord Eardley's, expressing great uneasiness that the asserted notoriety of the interviews at Belvedere, and the comments of the neighbours, should force him to take any public steps, I suggested the possibility that there might be misapprehension of the circumstances; and I entreated that, before any other procedure should be determined upon, I might send for the steward (Kenny) and the porter (Jonathan Partridge) to examine them. This was permitted. I sent for the servants, and questioned them. My report to the Prince was, that the matter had occasioned very little observation in the house, none at all in the neighbourhood, and that it was entirely unnecessary for his Royal Highness to notice it in any shape. The servants had been desired by me never to talk upon the subject; Lord Eardley was informed that his conception of what had been stated by the servants was found to be inaccurate; no mention was ever made to any one, not even to the Lords who conducted the enquiry, three years afterwards, of the particulars related by the servants; and the circumstance never would have been known at all, had not the legal advisers of the Princess, for the sake of putting a false colour on that investigation, indiscreetly brought it forward. The death of Kenney, in the interval, tempted them to risk this procedure. Jonathan Partridge having been known at the time when he was questioned to be devoted to the Princess, from his own declaration to the steward, no one can doubt but that her Royal Highness would the next day be informed by him of his having been examined. The measure was most ... justified by some uncommon peculiarity of circumstance. Yet absolute silence is preserved upon it for so long a period by her Royal Highness's advisers, a forbearance only to be solved by their being too cautious to touch upon the point while Kenney was alive.

3. The interviews with Dr. Mills and Mr. Edmeades did not take place till between three and four years after the examination of Lord Eardley's servants, and had no reference to it. Fanny Lloyd, a maid-servant in the Princess's family, had, in an examination to which I was not privy, asserted Dr. Mills to have mentioned to her, that the Princess was pregnant; a deposition which obviously made it necessary that Dr. Mills should be subjected to examination. This happened to be discussed before me; and it was my suggestion, that it would be more delicate to let me request the attendance of Dr. Mills at my house, and to have him meet the Magistrate there, than that publicity and observation should be entailed by his being summoned to the Office in Marlborough-street. Dr. Mills came early; and then it was immediately discovered, that it was his partner, Mr. Edmeades, who had bled Fanny Lloyd, though the latter (knowing the Princess's apothecary to be Dr. Mills, and imagining it was that apothecary who had bled her) had confounded the names. Dr. Mills was, therefore, dismissed, without being examined by the Magistrate; and he was begged to send Mr. Edmeades on another morning. Mr. Edmeades came accordingly, and was examined before the Magistrate. An attempt is made to pervert an observation of mine into an endeavour to make Mr. Edmeades alter his testimony, injuriously for the Princess. So far from there being any thing of conciliation in my tone, Mr. Conant must well remember my remark to have been made as a correction of what I deemed a premeditated and improper pertness of manner in Mr. Edmeades. It was an unmitigated profession of my belief that he was using some subterfuge to justify his denial; a declaration little calculated to win him to pliancy, had I been desirous of influencing his testimony. My conviction on the point remains unchanged. One or other of the parties was wilfully incorrect in their statement: if Fanny Lloyd were so, it was downright perjury: Mr. Edmeades might have answered only elusively. I have been told that some individual, pointing at the direct opposition between the affidavits of Mr. Edmeades and Fanny Lloyd, has indicated the preferable credit which out to be given to the oath of a well educated man, in a liberal walk of life, over that of a person in the humble station of a maid-servant. I shall not discuss the justice of the principle which arbitrarily assumes deficiency of moral rectitude to be the natural inference from humility of condition. The inculcation in the present instance would have been somewhat more rational had it advised that, in a case of such absolute contradiction upon a simple fact, the comprehension of which could have nothing to do with education, you should consider on which side an obvious temptation to laxity appears. Fanny Lloyd was not merely a reluctant witness but had expressed the greatest indignation at being subject to examination. When she swore positively to a circumstance admitting of no latitude, the only thing to be weighed was, what probability of inducement existed for her swearing that which she knew to be false. It will appear that her testimony on that point was not consonant to the partiality which she had proclaimed; that by the other parts of her evidence she was barring the way to reward, if any profligate hopes of remuneration had led her to risk the falsehood: and that she could not be influenced by malice against Mr. Edmeades with whom it was clear she was unacquainted. Nothing, therefore, presented itself to throw an honest doubt upon her veracity. Mr Edmeades was very differently circumstanced. A character for dangerous chattering was absolute ruin to him in his profession. He had the strongest of all motives to exonerate himself from the charge if he could hit upon any equivocation by which he might satisfy himself in the denial of it: and the bearing of my remark must not be misunderstood. No man would infer any thing against the Princess on the ground of such a random guess as that of Mr. Edmeades must have been, unless Mr. Edmeades should support his proposition by the adduction of valid reason and convincing circumstances; but there was a consequence ascribable to it in its loosest state. His having been sufficiently indiscreet to mention his speculation to others, as well as to Fanny Lloyd, would well account for what was otherwise incomprehensible; namely, the notion of the Princess's pregnancy so generally entertained at Greenwich and in that neighbourhood. It was my conviction that such indiscretion had taken place, not any belief of the fact to which it related, that I endeavoured to convey by remark.

4. This construction is not put upon the circumstances now, for the first time. A paper of mine, submitted to his Majesty at the period of the investigation, and lodged with the other documents relative to that enquiry, rebuts in the same terms the base attempt of insinuating conspiracy against the Princess. Why that paper has not seen the light with the other documents may be surmised. I had thought it incumbent on me, from the nature of the transaction not to furnish any means for its publication from the copy in my possession. The present explanation unavoidably states all the material points contained in it. But it will be felt by every one, that the detail has been extorted from me.

5. The Editor of a Sunday Publication has asserted his having been told, by a person known to him, that I had commissioned that person to insert in an Evening Paper anonymous paragraphs, injurious to the Princess. The procedure is so little consistent with any custom of mine, that to the best of my recollection and belief, I never sent an unauthenticated article, of any form or tenour, to a Newspaper, but once in my life. That was upon an erroneous statement, affecting myself alone, which I pointed out to a Gentleman who happened to call upon me, expressing my wish that he would contradict it. A matter so trivial would not have been mentioned by me, did it not shew that, even in cases which might be considered indifferent, I had habitual objection to sending any thing for insertion in a newspaper; therefore I could not have slidden inconsiderately into the turpidude with which I am now charged. But it upon insertions that might be uninteresting to others, I speak only as to memory, it is not the same with regard to annoymous attacks on the character of another. On that I make no reservations; I deny, with the most solemn appeal to the Supreme Being, the having ever levelled such a shaft against the feelings of any individual whatever. I know not the seduction on earth that could reconcile me to what I consider as equally mean and atrocious. No excuse of wit, no plea of public good, could palliate to me the baseness of wounding another covertly. If I feel this generally, I must do so in a peculiar degree towards the exalted personage in contemplation, whose sex, whose station, and whose circumstances, would make such detraction execrable beyond what words can express. I know not any person who would pass that sentence on the act more decidedly or more indignantly than the illustrious individual whose favour might be supposed to be sought by the dirty procedure. These were the points which I advanced to the House of Lords; I there vouched them on the faith of a gentleman, and I repeat to you that assertion of their accuracy.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,

Most truly your's,

(Signed) MOIRA.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD MOIRA AND MR. WHITBREAD.

DEAR SIR, APRIL 2, 1813.

The first report of what had passed in the House of Commons, made me conceive that your procedure had been hostile; and the matter was the more inexplicable to me, from my thinking that your access to documents, as well as the conversations you had held with me, ought to have secured me from any misapprehension on the points agitated. From that impression, I found myself strangely embarrassed about an explanation which I was at the same time highly solicitous to give. I felt invincible repugnance to answering you in an Assembly where you could not reply; and to direct address to yourself was precluded by what I had understood as the tone taken by you. The co[rre]ct statement of your speech in the Morning Chronicle, which I must consider as the true version, has done away all difficulty; and I am truly indebted to you for having now the means of correcting an ambiguity, if any thing of the sort be supposed to exist in my statement. I cannot say, that in my view of of the subject, any expression of mine is equivocal; but if there be room for a double construction, even from a want of advertence in persons to the context, I must think myself fortunate in an opportunity of rendering the points distinct.

Your remarks attach upon two passages: that which represents Jonathan Partridge as devoted to the Princess of Wales; and that which surmises the existence of Kenney to have been a check on the advisers of her Royal Highness.

The word devoted presented itself to me, from recollection that it was Kenny's phrase; but I certainly used it in no other sense than that which it was intended to bear by him. If I be supposed capable of implying that Jonathan Partridge was in the pay of the Princess, or so connected as to be the instrument in any plots, I totally disavow any such meaning—a meaning, indeed, not reconcileable to the details.—The particulars related by Kenney clearly indicated his conception to be only that Partridge was won into admiration of the condescension and liberality of the Princess, and was thence zealous to testify attachment. To imagine that a man, under the influence of that sentiment, would not hasten to make a merit of imparting that he had been examined respecting her Royal Highness, would be to know nothing of human nature. This disposition led him into a suppression which your statement obliges me now to notice, though it was not necessary that I should animadvert upon it in the letter of mine, which was the ground of your motion. The omission to which I am pointing, will define the second passage; yet I must say, I do not comprehend how any man who reflected for a moment could understand that passage as pointing at the Princess. What consequence to her Royal Highness could attend the bringing forward the discussion while Kenney was alive when the whole matter (as related to her) was dismissed in 1806, when Kenney was forthcoming: Partridge, in his deposition, states himself to have told me of the Princess having visited Belvedere-house with three Ladies and a Gentleman. This representation is correct. He did state this to have taken place on a Sunday. But he thinks [illegible] having mentioned at the same time, that the Princess had also been there with only Mrs. Fitzgerald and Captain Manby on the Thursday preceding that Sunday. This was the visit which had been particularly pointed out to Lord Eardly, and which had occasioned his Lordship's procedure. With any reference to the Princess, it is absolutely indifferent, and was treated by me as such at the time. Not so, with regard to those at whom my observation was pointed. The assertion, that the long forbearance of the Princess's advisers could only be solved by their being too cautious to touch on the points when Kenney was alive, alludes to the knowledge of meeting on the Thursday—a fact which, represented as it had been, made inquiry into the circumstances unavoidably. The existence of Kenney barred the unworthy imputation which those gentlemen were desirous to affix; because Kenney would have exposed such a wilful suppression in Partridge's deposition, as was necessary to give a colour to their purpose. In that purpose the Princess could have no community of interest; it was simply a measure of political intrigue. With regard to the visit at Belvedere house on the Thursday, though Kenney be dead, Mrs. Fitzgerald could easily be questioned whether it took place or not. The substantiation of it involves no kind of charge against the Princess. It only rebuts the management of those who, by attempting to make it be conceived, that there was but one visit (a visit so circumstanced as to be incapable of any possible misinterpretation), would fain establish their position, that the inquiry was wanton or designing.

I trust I have been explicit on these points; and I must feel myself entitled to hope, that this answer of mine to your call upon me, may have as much publicity as the doubts which you thought it expedient to urge. I have the honour, dear Sir to be

Your very obedient servant,

Samuel Whitbread, Esq. (Signed) MOIRA.

MY DEAR LORD, Dover-street, April 3, 1813.

I had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter in the afternoon of yesterday; and I take the earliest opportunity in my power, of expressing to your Lordship my perfect satisfaction at the explanation you have thus been pleased to give of the passages in your published letter to a Member of the Lodge of Free-masons, which had been so generally misconstrued.

Your Lordship has most emphatically asked with respect to Kenney, "What consequence to her Royal "Highness could attend the bringing forward the dis-"cussion whilst Kenney was alive; when the whole "matter (as related to her) was dismissed in 1806, "when Kenney was forthcoming?" Your Lordship's answer to this question is implied, and must meet with immediate and universal concurrence. "No conse-"quence whatever."

Respecting Partridge, the word "devoted" is stated by your Lordship to have been used by you, from the recollection of its having been the phrase of Kenny, when examined by your Lordship, and not intended by him to convey the slightest imputation on the Princess of Wales. Your Lordship has thus disarmed the word of all imaginable offence.

As to the alleged additional visit to Belvedere, not mentioned in the deposition of Partridge, it is unnecessary to make much comment, as your Lordship has said, "that with any reference to the Princess of Wales, "it is absolutely indifferent, and was treated as such "by you at the time." Besides, the parties are alive; and if a suspicion of impropriety could exist, they might and would have been examined.—Your Lordship's judgment on this matter, after investigation, is most satisfactorily decisive, when you farther say, "the substantiation of it" (the additional visit to Belvedere) "involves no kind of charge "against the Princess of Wales."

I am concerned that any report of my Speech in the House of Commons should have led your Lordship to think, for a moment, I had proceeded hostility towards yourself; and I was sorry to see how very inaccurately what I had said in the House of Commons on Wednesday, was reported in some of the papers of the succeeding day. The report to which your Lordship adverts, as containing the true version of my Speech, had been seen by me on Wednesday night, and was intended for insertion in the paper of Tuesday morning. I was afterwards informed it had arrived too late to find a place in the paper of Thursday. I was glad to perceive it in the Morning Chronicle of yesterday. Having seen it before it was sent to the press, I can have no hesitation in saying, that, to the best of my recollection, it contains the substance of what I said in my place. Some verbal inaccuracies are quite immaterial.

I am bound to fulfil your Lordship's hope, by making your letter to me public. In endeavouring to obtain the explanation of passages so generally misunderstood, I know not how to proceed effectually, but by motion in the House of Commons; and the motion having been calculated to obtain your Lordship's attendance in the House of Commons, if successful, your Lordship would have had the opportunity of giving the explanations in the very place where they were asked for; and I never had any doubt of their honourable and satisfactory nature. But the discussion in the House of Commons having now been denied (as I sincerely hope never again to be revived), I will send your letter, and my answer, directly to the Public Journals.

It will give me pleasure to acknowledge, by the same means, much personal civility received at various times from your Lordship; and particular in the manner in which I was requested, and the urbanity with which I was received, to peruse the documents to which your Lordship has referred in the early part of the present year. In the discussion which afterwards rose, I did not use the knowledge I had acquired of any one of them, until after it had appeared in print.

I regret, that in the course of these discussions I have give momentary paint to your Lordship, or cause of dissatisfaction to any persons, of whose friendship and esteem I was pleased in thinking I possessed a share. The loss, if lost, is entirely my own—it is painful to me. But justice has been the object of my pursuit—that pursuit has been conscientiously conducted by me, and must therefore, of necessity, have been free from all selfish considerations.

With the addition of these explanations from your Lordship, so honourable to the Princess of Wales, and so just to yourself, the public will be satisfied that justice has been completely obtained.

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord,

Your Lordship's obliged and [illegible]

SAMUEL WHITBREAD.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, K. G. &c &c.

TO THE EARL OF MOIRA.

MY LORD,—Not satisfied with having adverted to and made some strictures in the House of Peers on my Son's mode of giving his evidence before your Lordship and Mr. Justice Conant, you have, with rather more asperity, persecuted his memory in an Address to your Masonic Brethren, through the medium of a newspaper. Hence I am induced to express my feelings, and through the same kind of channel to vindicate a departed son, whose memory will be ever dear to me; and whose character whilst living, for integrity and honour, could not be surpassed. It is very possible that he might (and I dare say did) feel indignant at the private examination on so base, so foul a calumny. If your Lordship expected to meet in him an Apothecary somewhat similar to Shakspear's in Romeo and Juliet, or one whom you might bend to your will, you were my Lord, most egregiously mistaken.—My son, I have no doubt, saw (or thought he saw) the inward workings of your Lordship's mind in your countenance and manner of interrogation. You are the best judge, my Lord, whether or not he was well founded in the inference which he drew. Your Lordship seems to have been a principal actor in this unfortunate drama. Nothing could have induced me to give publicity to such sentiments, but the paternal affection which I have towards so excellent a son, whose veracity your Lordship has endeavoured (I trust in vain) to impeach. I shall dismiss the subject with this observation; that if your Lordship had felt satisfied with your own conduct in the part which you had taken, it surely was quite unnecessary to labour so hard at justification.

I am my Lord, with all due respect,

Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

Nursted Court, April 5, 1813. H. EDMEADES.

LONDON,—APRIL 19.

If the following letter should happily be confirmed, it will be the most convincing proof that we have yet received, of the pressure of the affairs of Bonaparte:

"Buenos Ayres, near Lisbon, Sunday Evening, the 22d March,

"The best and most encouraging intelligence is just arrived. SOULT has broken up, AND IS IN FULL RETREAT WITH FORTY THOUSAND MEN, AND THE WHOLE FRENCH FORCE ARE EXPECTED TO BE ON THE MOVE TO QUIT SPAIN, for they have not now an army in it to stand against LORD WELLINGTON, who will follow SOULT as soon as the earth furnishes him with forage for his horses, which will be very shortly now.

"Every effective soldier leaves this place for Lord Wellington next Thursday.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

French Papers to the 1st inst. have been received in town. The most material documents they contain are the Address of the Legislative Body to Bonaparte on the close of their session, and his answer to the same. Napoleon himself announces that he is about to proceed to place himself at the head of his troops in Germany, and the ceremony of the coronation of Maria Louisa and her son is to be postponed until his return. The King of Denmark is the only ally of France mentioned in Bonaparte's speech, and he is said to have refused the offer of the departments of the Elbe and Weser as an indemnification for Norway, as proffered to him by Russia, Sweden, and England, and to have expressed his determination to remain faithful to his alliance with France. The French Papers contain various articles from different quarters of Germany, which speak of the arrival of Generals of distinguished rank, and the collection of large bodies of troops; but it is perfectly clear that they do not consider themselves safe on the left bank of the Elbe, having destroyed all the bridges over that river, excepting three; mined that of Dresden, and sunk or removed all the boats.—"The French have entirely justified (says Bonaparte to his Legislative Body) the opinion which I have always entertained of them. Called by providence and the will of the nation to form this empire, my steps have been gradually uniform, analogous to the spirit of events, and to the interests of my people. In a few years this great work will be finished, and every thing which exists completely consolidated. All my designs, all my undertakings have but one object—the prosperity of the Empire, which I will for ever render independent of the laws of England. History, which judges of nations as it judges of men, will remark with what calmness, what simplicity, and what promptitude great losses have been repaired. One may judge of what efforts the French would be capable, if the question was to defend their territory, or the independence of my crown. Our enemies have offered the King of Denmark our Departments of the Elbe and Weser, in compensation for Norway. In consequence of this project, they have formed plots in those countries. Denmark rejected these insidious proposals, the intent of which was to deprive her of her provinces, and draw her, in exchange, into an eternal war with us. I will quickly place myself at the head of my troops, and confound the fallacious promises of our enemies. In my negociations [illegible] empire neither has nor shall be called in question. As soon as the care of war shall leave us one moment's leisure, we will recal you to this capital, as well as the great men of our empire, to assist at the coronation of the Empress, our well-beloved spouse, and of the Hereditary Prince, King of Rome, our dearly beloved son. The thought of this great solemnity, at once religious and political, touches my heart. [I] shall hasten its epoch, to satisfy the wishes [of] France."

The French Papers furnish no news of importance from the armies.—Great exertions are making in Bavaria and other Vassal States, to repair the losses sustained in the late campaign. The Head-quarters of the Viceroy continued at Liepsic on the 17th ult. and all accounts speak of the numerous reinforcements that are about to repair to the theatre of war. The Duke of Abrantes (Junot) arrived at Trieste on the 15th ult.

APRIL 8.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM GERMANY. KING OF PRUSSIA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Haligoland bringing Hamburgh and Altona papers to the 26th ult. and letters from Haligoland to the 1st inst.; and this morning another Mail arrived, with Hamburgh Papers to the 28th ult. The advices received by these conveyances are of the highest interest. No doubt any longer remains of the entire and cordial co-operation of the King of Prussia with the Emperor Alexander. They met at Breslau on the 15th ult. and an energetic declaration of war has been issued by Frederic William against France. General D'York has been declared free from all blame with regard to the convention entered into by him, which so much excited the indignation of Bonaparte; and as a proof of the confidence of his Sovereign, he has been given the command of Gen. Bulow's corps, which increases his force to 40,000 men. This Prussian force is united to the army of Count Wittgenstein, who holds the supreme command. The Hamburgh Papers contain two Proclamations, issued by Count Wittgenstein at Berlin, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, who is styled "Alexander the Liberator." They breathe the same sentiments as the Proclamation addressed some time ago by his Imperial Majesty to the people of Germany. One of them is addressed to the inhabitants of Hanover, Lunenbourg, Hamburgh, Westphalia, &c. &c. in which Count W. says,—"My victorious Lord and Emperor sends me to you, to break your chains, to restore to you your language, your ancient forms of government so dear to you, [and to give] you to yourselves." The other [is addressed to] the inhabitants of Brunswic[k], the Old Marche on the left ba[nk of the Elbe], Magdeburg, Halle, Hesse Ca[ssel], Osnaburg, Paderborn, &c. in [which he says,] "It is not the purpose of the vi[ctorious Empe]ror, my gracious Lord, to conq[uer coun]tries, but to gain your hearts, [and] the gratitude of your succeedin[g generations.] Bound in the closest alliance wi[th] his other powerful Allies, Alexa[nder the Libe]rator sends me to break your di[...]ters, to restore to your lawful [...] native country, your languag[e and] customs."

LONDON,—APRIL [...]

Every arrival from the Continen[t affords ad]ditional proof of the distracted state of the French Emperor. Leaving [...] be occupied by the auxiliary Prussi[ans,] who in thousands follow their st[eps,] have crossed the Elbe, and advanced [...] Thus they threaten Holland, W[estphalia and] the whole of the Upper Rhine. [...] whoever roused, and we suppose h[e has] quitted Paris to take the comma[nd.] The Moniteur of the 6th inst. [...] patent appointing the Emp[ress Regent] during his absence. The [...] contain a long account of [...] French armies, drawn [...] mer ones to quiet th[...] this account the [...] the neighb[...] of the V[...] of the [...] are [...] A[...] sion, [...] insurre[ction.]

The [...] for the [...] Every Frenc[h...] capable of ser[...] seven Cohorts [...] of special poin[ts...] lowing pla[ces...] Calais [...] Ch[...] D[...]

[...] other necessar[...] bring about a surrender without mater[ially injur]ing the city.

Private letters by the Heligoland m[ail state that the] Danish Minister, Count [...] [im]mediately proceed to England [...] [pea]ce between his Court and G[reat Britain.] [A] provisional convention with [...] stipulating for the free navigation of t[he Weser] and the Elbe, has, we are assured, be[en actu]ally signed by Admiral Morris, on our p[art, and] Count Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassa[dor, on] the part of the Danes.

An important document has been is[sued by] the King of Sweden, on his troops re-oc[cupying] Swedish Pomerania, which distinctly ple[dges the] Swedish Court to hostilities with France, [the] Emperor Napoleon is charged with violat[ing his] engagements.

Private letters received yesterday fr[om the] French coast state, that after the Sena[te had] voted all the supplies, they waited on th[e Em]peror, and petitioned him not to quit P[aris for] the army. Whether this was done to g[ive the] Emperor the opportunity of refusing them [and] thereby to prove his contempt of person[al dan]ger, or to afford him a pretence for not l[eaving] France, is not explained.

Detachments of the German Legion ar[e about] to embark for Hanover, to arm and dis[cipline] their countrymen now in insurrection aga[inst the] French; arms and stores will be sent wi[th them] for the purpose. During the last week, [orders] were issued for preparing 200,000 stand of [arms.] The greater part of those in the Tower ha[ve been] shipped on board vessels in the River, [which] will sail in a few days.

According to accounts received by t[he] Lisbon mail, it is expected that Lord Wel[lington] would open the campaign in the first week [of the] present month, with an army of 130,00[0 men,] of whom 60,000 were British troops.

On Saturday the American Consul w[as in]formed by Government that no Cartels w[ould be] permitted to leave this country for the [United] States until further orders. This departur[e from] the lenient system upon which Minister[s had] hitherto acted, is said to have been occ[asioned] by the receipt of intelligence from Sir [J.] Warren, that the exchange of British s[ubjects] naturalized in the United States had be[en pe]remptorily demanded by the Am[erican] G[overn]ment, under a menace of detain[ing Bri]tish prisoners [...]

Seventh Suppt. to the Madras Courier, Friday, Sept. 10, 1813.

Heads of News to the 19th April.

ACCOUNTS had been received in England, of the DEFEAT of SUCHET by the ARMY of SICILY, under LIEUTENANT GENERAL Sir J. MURRAY.

Despatches had been received from SIR JOHN MURRAY, stating that he had ATTACKED ALCOY in Force, sending a column to cut off the Enemy's Retreat; [illegible]tack succeeded and the French were p[illegible]six or seven miles but the column sent [illegible]f their retreat did not arrive in time. [illegible]sequence of this success of the Allies, MARSHAL SUCHET quitted *Valencia*, and CONCENTRATED his Army.

SIR JOHN MURRAY speaks highly of the behaviour of the SPANISH TROOPS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Captain Robert Kerr Porter (a Knight of Sweden).

The blockade of the Elbe is, it appears, still maintained, and we learn that Government have too much distrust of Denmark to permit the commercial shipping to proceed along the coast of Holstein to Hamburgh.

A Mail from New York arrived, (April 14) but the Packet had a long passage of 46 days. Accounts from Norfolk (Virginia) state, that the following ships were lying at anchor in Lymington Bay:—San Domingo, Dragon, Statira, Junon, Belvidera, and Maidstone, with the Brig Lauriston, and Syren schooner. The Americans had come to a determination not to make any exchange of prisoners, calculating, it is supposed, that they will enter into their service. Capt. Carden, and the crew of the Macedonian, were still at New London, in the State of Connecticut.

Boston Papers were received to the 7th March. They announce, that in consequence of the critical state of the foreign relations, a law had been passed, by which it was enacted that the new Congress should meet on the 4th Monday (24th) of May.

It is stated to be the intention of Government to extend the present blockade throughout the whole coast of the United States south of Boston, comprehending all the intermediate places at present under blockade.

The Russians are only to remain three weeks at *Hamburgh*, where they will be replaced by Swedish Troops.

APRIL 13.—The Austrian Ambassador had a long interview with Lord Castlereagh at the Foreign Office. Afterwards they went to Carlton-house, where the Ambassador was introduced to the Prince Regent by Lord Castlereagh. His Excellency had a long private audience of the Prince.

Baron Wissenberg has had several interviews with Ministers, and as far as matters have proceeded, things go on smoothly. The Baron, of course, has not suffered any of the particulars of his mission to transpire to the Public, but he has said to his friends, generally, that Great Britain and her allies must be very extravagant in their demands if they object to the liberal terms of Peace he has to offer, the fulfilment of which his master promises to guarantee.

Large supplies of grain may be soon expected from Hamburgh, and the Ports in the Baltic.

Mr. Adam, it is said, is to be appointed Vice-Chancellor, and not the Attorney General, as was reported.

APRIL 15.—A Court of Directors was held at the East india House, when the following Commanders took leave, previous to departing for their respective destinations viz. Capt. Francklin, of the Northumberland for Bengal; Capt. Raincock, of the Charles Mills: and Capt. Blanchard, of the James [illegible]ld, for Bombay; Capt. Edwards, of [illegible] Forbes; Capt. Hine, of the Lady Lushington; and Capt. Anderson, of the Minerva for Madeira and Bengal: and Capt. Williamson, of the David Scott, for Madeira and Bombay.

At a Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons held on Wednesday evening, at their Hall, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was unanimously elected Grand Master, on the resignation of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who had filled that high office 22 years. A suitable Address to the Prince Regent on the occasion was unanimously agreed to.

STATE PAPERS
RELATIVE TO
HAMBURGH.

No. I.—PROPOSITION.

IN A CONVENTION OF THE SENATE AND CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAMBURGH,—THURSDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1812.

With the most painful emotions the Senate finds itself compelled to communicate to the Citizens the will, which has been notified to it, of the Emperor of France, that this City and territory, in consequence of the suppression of its heretofore independence, be incorporated with the French Empire.

The Imperial Decree was first communicated on the order of his Imperial Majesty by the Duke of Cadore, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Syndic Doorman, at Paris, and afterwards, on the present occasion, and under the same high command, by M Le Roy, the French Consul-General residing here, through the medium of an enclosed dispatch from the said Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But while such a situation—in which we see suddenly annihilated that independence which has happily withstood the storms of so many centuries, which has justly been estimated by the Citizens as a most precious jewel, and for the maintenance of which they have made numberless sacrifices—must awaken the most melancholy sensations, yet will the Burghers be, with the Senate, easily persuaded, that under the prevailing circumstances, a complete resignation to the will of the Emperor, joined to every practicable effort to diminish the evil of so great a change in our Constitution, can alone be conformable to the interests of this city; and the Senate has in this respect caused the copy of an answer to be communicated to M Le Roy. The Senate congratulates itself with the most lively feeling on the perfect harmony and reciprocal confidence between them and the Citizens, which has so essentially contributed to alleviate the difficult and afflicting relations in which they have been placed.

The Senate confides in the hope, that the City, in its altered situation, will by the favour and good will of the Emperor, enjoy the true preservation of its internal institutions, and thereby retain some indemnification for the loss of the inestimable advantage of its independence. The Senate besides, in consequence of the Imperial Decree, to consider further of the necessary measures to be adopted with the Citizens, continue the present public jurisdiction of their functions, until a change in their appointment shall take place.

No. II.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF CADORE, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE, TO M. LE ROI, CONSUL GENERAL.

Paris, Dec. 14.

SIR,—His Imperial Majesty directs you to notify to the Senate of Hamburgh, and also to the Senates of Lubeck and Bremen, the decree which his Majesty has adopted for uniting their towns and their territories. His Majesty has been induced to take this step from considerations of the highest importance for the Continent and the Hans Towns, which, under the present circumstances of Europe, cannot expect to derive any advantages from the preservation of their independence.

Since the English have made known their intention to render the war which they wage with all the Powers of the Continent eternal, and to permit no trade by sea, except what shall be carried on under the English flag, it becomes indispensable for these Powers to open new channels, and to resort to new means, for the encouragement of internal commerce and navigation. A communication by water is easily made from the Baltic to the Rhine; but while the enterprise of digging the canals which are to complete the junction shall commence, the countries through which they are to pass ought to form part of a great State, and this is one of the principal reasons which induced his Majesty to order the incorporation of the Hans Towns with France, as well as the union of some parts of Hanover, Westphalia, the Grand Duchy of Berg, &c.

The Hans Towns in particular ought to appreciate the advantages which must result to them from their union with the Great Nation. Their industry will discover inexhaustible resources in internal commerce, to which they may with perfect security devote themselves.

(Signed) The Duke de CADORE.

No. III.

TO M. LE ROI, CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

SIR,—We lose no time in acknowledging the receipt of the copy of the letter of his Excellency the Duke of Cadore, dated the 14th of December, which contains the notification of the decision of his Majesty the Emperor, respecting the union of the Hans Towns with the French empire.

During your residence amongst us, you, Sir, must have seen proofs of the attachment of the people of Hamburgh to a constitution which has conferred happiness on them and their forefathers through a long series of ages.

You will, without doubt, naturally find, that though the notification be received with the greatest and most respectful submission, yet that it will be impossible to suppress the painful sensations which each citizen must experience in the moment when an end is put to that Constitution, which they have learned from their fathers to value and to love, and for the preservation of which they have cheerfully submitted to the greatest sacrifices. If, however, this loss is by political circumstances rendered unavoidable, the only consolation that is to be found is in an entire confidence in the wisdom and generosity of the great Emperor of the French, inasmuch as Napoleon, in making known to the Hamburghers his determination to unite them with the Great Empire, has at the same time declared, that he also imposes on himself the duty of making them happy.

This reflection must tranquillize them, and inspire them with the hope of again seeing their ancient prosperity revive under his government.

They await with the most respectful submission a farther expression of his Majesty's will, and hope for every thing from his grace and his wisdom.

HAMBURGH PAPERS.

[*From the Correspondenten of the 23d March*]

According to intelligence received, several advanced detachments of Cossacks have already crossed the Elbe, at several places in the vicinity of Wittenberg and Magdeburgh.

The effect of the appeal to the people in Pomerania, is stated, in the Koningsberg paper, as being equal to that in East Prussia; every one flies to the standards of the Generals Von Borstell. The enthusiasm is general; for example,—Rugenwalde alone, (a small town), gives 11 yagers on horseback; consquently, almost half as many as a very considerable good city in France. The town of Stolpe has, in a few hours, subscribed, in the first instance, 1,000 dollars towards the equipment of such volunteers as cannot afford it themselves; and granted a continual contribution of 100 dollars per month.

The General-Land-Director in Silesia, has, in particular, solemnly called on the Nobility and Proprietors of Estates in that country, to offer their blood and property at this present crisis, when the independence of the State is threatened, for their King and country; and to exert their utmost powers, to second the real paternal views of his Majesty the King.

To the Inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover the Principality of Lunenburg, the free Imperial Cities of Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen, and the Territory of Munster.—To the Inhabitants of the Duchies of Westphalia and Berg, the Principality of East Frieseland the Mark, and the Lordships of Lingen and Tecklenburg, &c.

German Friends! Ye know what you were, and what you are become.—Ye were Germans, but ye have been forced to become Frenchmen;—or, ye were free and happy citizens; and ye now bear those chains, to which the compassion of the whole world sees one of the most civilized people of Europe debased. But take courage! strongly has the justice of God shown itself on the banks of the Dnieper, the Dwina, and the Berezina, and heavy has the sword of his vengeance fallen on the head of your enemies, of the general enemies of liberty, of the laws of nations, and of the independence of your Princes,—the enemies of all social virtue.

Heavily injured German friends! The hour of your redemption draws nigh; already does the vanguard of my corps, now entering your territory, bring you my salute from Berlin. Bound in the closest alliance with Prussia, England, and his other powerful Allies, Alexander the Liberator, my victorious Lord & Emperor, sends me to you, to break your chains, restore to you your languages, your ancient forms of Government, so dear to you, and to restore you to yourselves.

Irritated and revengeful, that good Fortune, which has been so much misused by your Oppressor, has suddenly turned her back on him. He has lost an army of half-a-million experienced warriors. He may still drive together some heaps of unhappy sacrifices to his ambition; but he will never again be able to raise a formidable army. With a powerful hand, has Russia torn away the bandage from the eyes of the nations;—the magic, which enchained their senses, is dissolved;—they have again begun to value themselves anew their own strength: and even that nation itself, equally unfortunate as sensible, begins, with blushes, to feel, that she, as a blind instrument of the wild and insatiable ambition of a Foreigner, is carrying her own chains into country which formerly received the arts and sciences from her. Brave men of Germany! learn to comprehend, that it is by your own selves that ye are kept in chains;—that to be free, ye do not stand in need even of our assistance, but only of your own energetic will. Receive the valiant Russians as your Friends,—as your allies. Join yourselves to them, and to the Prussians,—your relations,—who came with them, in the noblest and most sacred cause for which an alliance was ever formed. But ye, ye few unworthy Germans, the despicable instruments of expiring tyranny, tremble at the impending vengeance of God and man. Whilst I shall continue to treat every French warrior that fall into my hands, according to the most liberal laws of imprissment in war; every German taken with arms in his hand against his native country, shall, in the most distant provinces of of Russia, bewail his ever having drawn his sword against the liberty of his fellow-citizens.

(Signed) Count Von WITTGENSTEIN,
Head-quarters at Berlin, March 14, 1813.

To the Inhabitants of the Dutchy of Brunswick Wolffenbuttel; those parts of the Old Marche laying on the left bank of the Elbe and Magdeburg, the territories of Halle, Hildesheim, the city of Goslar, the lands of Halberstadt, Hohenstein, the territory of Quedlinburg, the counties of Mansfield, the Eichfeldes, of Treffurt, Muhlhausen, and Nordhatsen—To the Inhabitants of the county of Stollberg, Wernigerode, the States of Hesse Cassel, of Rinteln and Schaumburg, the territory of Katzenellenbogen, of Corvey, Gottingen, of Hohenstein and Elbingerode, the Bishopries of Osnaburg and Paderborn, of Minden, Ravensberg, and the county of Rietberg Kaunitz.

German Friends!—Already have you too long obeyed a Foreigner, never called to any throne,—who has no share in your interests,—who has torn from you your rightful Princes, that he might purchase a brainless vision for his horrid ambition, with the strength of your country, and the blood of your children. This insatiable ambition he fastened to the dreadful chain which he calls Conscription, to draw away your sons and brothers, the hopeless flower of your country, to distant lands, where they dreadfully ended their lives in battles, in prisons, and in hospitals, venting imprecations on their cold-blooded tyrants, and your weakness,—lives which belonged to their native country, their families,—and which would have gladdened your days.

Much-injured German Friends!—Your despair, the bitter tears of your mothers, wives, and brides, have become heavy in the scales of Heaven. The victims of the most cruel tyanny, which have passed your impoverished habitations (now filled with misery), and which could only raise horror and pity, have informed you of the severe vengeance which Heavenly justice, whose patience was at length wearied out, has taken on the banks of the Dnieper. Receive by any advanced guards, now entering your countries, my salute, from Berlin—The hour of your deliverance has struck!

It is not the intent of the victorious Emperor, my gracious Lord, to conquer your country, but to gain your hearts, your thanks, and the gratitude of your succeeding generations. Bound in the closest alliance with Prussia, and his other powerful Allies, Alexander the Liberator sends me to you, to break your disgraceful fetters,—to restore to you your lawful Princes, your native country, your language, laws, and customs,—to free you from a Foreign Superior, who—history has yet no example of such an unnatural contempt of men,—publicly and solemnly declares, "that the first duty which he exacts from the Regents he has given to the nations conquered by him, belongs to him; the second, to France; and only the third, to the people governed by them."

Brave and generous Germans!—Will you suffer me alone to fulfil the honourable co[illegible] sion entrusted to me by my mighty F[illegible] or has your slavery not yet so far de[illegible] but that you are still capable [illegible] emotions of revenge against [illegible] pressors, and will, in juncti[illegible] the beautiful and appointe[illegible]

The magic deception is [illegible] of plan,—[illegible]f resolution,—[illegible] their military movements,[illegible] that even the spirited Frenc[illegible] gradually beginning to feel [illegible]

part, to which the most cruel despotism has, hitherto unpunished, debased her. It must clearly appear to you, that you are kept in chains by means of yourselves; and that it merely depends on the return of the feeling your own value,—that it requires only your own strong will, even without our assistance, to cease being the vassals of a Foreign Despot.

You, Prefects, and other Public Officers of the State! will ye assist the virtuous efforts of your fellow-citizens in reclaiming their most sacred rights, or will ye sink yourselves to be the assistants of a now expiring tyranny? In the latter case, do not reckon on my protection against the just vengeance of the people. I, myself, will some time place you, and your assistants, before the tribunal of the nation you have so greatly injured.

Given at the Head-quarters at Berlin, the 16th March, 1813.

(Signed) The Count Von WITTGENSTEIN.

HAMBURGH, March 22.

General Blucher commands the Prussian army in Silesia; his vanguard entered Saxony on the 16th of March.

The great Russian army, which stretches from Custrin to Glogau, is on the point of crossing the Oder. Fifty-five thousand infantry, and 22,000 cavalry, recruits for the Grand Russian army, arrived on the Vistula on the 6th of March; and, after a few days rest, will put themselves in march to join the Russian corps to which they belong. The corps of Gen. D'Yorck entered Berlin on the 17th of March. He has now 40,000 men joined under his command.

At Berlin alone, upwards of 10,000 young men have volunteered, and chiefly equipped themselves.

The army of General Wittgenstein, which has already several considerable corps on the Elbe, will very shortly put itself in motion towards that river.

The Swedes have landed in Swedish Pomerania, and taken possession of Stralsund: a considerable corps, which is already shipped at Carlscrona is expected in a few days.—(Correspondent, March 23.)

BERLIN, March 20.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"To the Royal Prussian corps under the Command of Lieut.-General von Yorck.

"It has pleased his Royal Majesty the King of Prussia to join all his troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Von Yorck to my corps.

"The command of so greatly distinguished warriors is in every respect flattering and honourable to me, and a security for the success of the good cause in which I bear my sword.

"Our nations have been friends for more than 50 years; a dark interval of a few months, brought about by imperious circumstances, has only more animated the friendly sentiments of both our great Sovereigns towards each other, and drawn still closer the ties existing between their people. There is but one, one only, great interest which connects us. It is the strife of liberty, of virtue, against the enemy of the independence of all nations. What you, valiant Prussians, have done against us, through the real feeling of duty, though contrary to your better knowledge, is proved by the history of the last campaign, by our own testimony. You will be unconquerable, now that you can join this sense of duty to the high conviction that you fight for the independence of your native country, and your King, and for your own honour.

"Noble Prussian Warriors, let us, in fraternal love and unity, proceed onward to the attainment of the greatest end for which armies were ever united. Our's is the very singular happiness of serving two Princes, who have drawn the sword for the happiness and independence of their nations, and for the salvation of Europe;—two nations but by name, no trifling interests of common life will part us in our sacred combat. Without jealousy—without any personal concern intervening—we will jointly conquer the laurels with which, after our work is completed, the gratitude of liberated nations will form our wreaths.

(Signed) "Count VON WITTGENSTEIN."

"Head-quarters, at Berlin, March 19, 1813."

DRESDEN, March 11.

…w days ago the corps of Regnier, 1500
…d as many Saxons, entered our city,
…valry, and they made prepara-
…off the Russians as long as pos-
…umoured that the French had
…fine bridge. This occasioned
…n: and on the 9th, seeing
…ing on, the people threw
…e Elbe. This occasio-
…tion, and in the night
…he mine that had been
…ht passed in invectives
…esterday the numbers
…iscontent grew louder
… A French officer who
…tions, was seized, and
…wn into the Elbe, had
…eded for him. He was

dismissed with a good drubbing. Others, French, experienced the same fate. All this happened in the presence of several hundreds of Saxon recruits, exercising before the Palace. Neither the military nor the police dared to interfere. In the afternoon sundry excesses happened, and all the preparations made to mine the bridge were destroyed. The mine was then filled up with stones amidst the cries of Long live Alexander! An officer drew his sword to quell the mob, when one of the people cried out—"Saxons, will you kill your own countrymen?—kill the Frenchmen rather." Instantly all the cavalry sheathed their swords.

According to late news the Russians were arrived in the old town of Dresden, and General Regnier evacuated it before the arrival of Davoust.

MARCH 15.

According to the latest news, Davoust occupies the new town on the other side of the Elbe, whilst the Russians are in the old on the north. The fine bridge is mined by order of Davoust.

The Russians have passed the Elbe at Schantlau. It is supposed Davoust will thus be forced to quit the new town.

In consequence of the disturbance which took place at Dresden on the 10th of March, the following was issued by the Special Commission on the 11th:—

"With the most painful concern we have observed, that in the afternoon and evening of yesterday, a number of the inhabitants of this place, have, through dread of the military preparations making with regard to the bridge, suffered themselves to be invested to the commission of threats, deeds, and even acts of violence, which are just as destructive of the public peace, as they may prove detrimental to the inhabitants of Dresden. We are convinced, that the sensible part of the public will, with us, feel the most just concern at this event; but we likewise most seriously admonish all our fellow-citizens, not to increase our difficulties at this critical time by precipitate measures; but rather, with that peaceable demeanor so honourable to good citizens, look forward to whatever Providence may have determined for us, and consequently what cannot be altered by the human will. Let every sensible man, every father of a family, make it his duty to inculcate those sentiments among his fellow-citizens, and his own household; but whosoever, not considering the danger which he may draw upon his fellow-citizens, shall still continue to disturb the public peace, by word or deed, let him feel the punishment of the law. Our fellow citizens must be convinced, that we ourselves shall use every means in our power, and shall farther do so, to avoid, or at least to lessen any danger which may threaten our dear royal metropolis, and its inhabitants.

(Signed) "The COUNCIL at DRESDEN."

"Dresden, March 11, 1813."

"The public are put in mind what manner his Royal Majesty, on his departure from hence, has required his faithful subjects to continue the ancient renown of the Saxon nation, by a quiet and orderly conduct; notwithstanding which, inhabitants of this city have been guilty of misconduct and disorders which oblige us to put the force of the laws, and especially the order against tumult and uproar, of the 18th of January, 1791, into execution, for the security of the general peace and order, which all good meaning citizens who love their King most hold sacred. The special Commissioners likewise require the inhabitants to consider, with regard to the preparations made at the Elbe bridge, and other places, that the finishing such is reserved for the security of the city, in case of an enemy's attack, or others of imminent necessity; and that the most dreadful consequences may be apprehended to the general welfare of the City, exclusive of the punishment that would fall upon individuals, by a continuance of any farther disturbance or tumultuous conduct."—*Correspondenten.*

BERLIN, March 18.

By his Majesty's special direction, the undersigned Commission has published the following order of the day relative to General Von Yorck:—

"After having been fully convinced by the justification of General Von Yorck, relative to the convention concluded with the Russian General Diebitsch, and by the judgment of the Commission appointed to enquire into this transaction, consisting of Lieut.-Gen Von Dieroke, and Major-Generals Von Scholer and Von Sanitz, that General Von Yorck was entirely free from blame with respect to that convention, which was occasioned by the delayed march of the 10th corps d'armee from its position before Riga, by the total dispersion of that corps, and by the advantageous conditions offered to him by the Convention; I hereby make known the same to the army, with the addition, that I not only confirm General Von Yorck in the command of the corps entrusted to him, but also in proof of my satisfaction, and perfect confidence in him, have given to him the chief command of the troops under Major Von Bulow.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

"Breslau, March 11, 1813.

BERLIN, March 13.

The 11th of March, was the day appointed for the public entry of his Excellency Count Wittgenstein. The procession being about ten in the morning. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia rode by the side of his Excellency the General of Cavalry Count Wittgenstein, attended by a great number of Russian & Prussian Generals, a regt. of dragoons, 2 regiments of infantry, & several batteries of artillery, of 12 pieces each, in the whole 48 pieces of artillery, with ninety-six powder waggons, martial music playing the whole time, and the spectators waving their hats and handkerchiefs, with a continual hurrah in honour of the Emperor Alexander, which was answered by the Russians with shouts of Long live Frederick William. In the afternoon Prince Henry of Prussia gave a grand dinner to Prince Wittgenstein Prince Repnin, General and Military Governor of this capital, and a great number of other Russian Generals and Officers. His Excellency afterwards went to the Opera; and at night the whole city was voluntarily illuminated.

The next day his Excellency Count Witgenstein, caused the following acknowledgment to be inserted in the public Gazettes of this city:—

"By the enthusiasm with which the inhabitants of Berlin have received the Imperial Russian Troops—by the affection and high respect which they have on this occasion expressed for his Majesty the Emperor, my Master, —by the esteem and gratitude with which they have treated the troops whom they consider as their deliverers from an insupportable yoke, —I feel myself required to express the warmest thankfulness, in the name of my Sovereign, to the inhabitants of the capital of the Prussian Monarchy, for these sentiments. I shall not fail to state them to his Majesty the Emperor, my Master,—by the esteem and gratitude with which they have treated the troops whom they consider as their deliverers from an insupportable yoke,—I feel myself required to express the warmest thankfulness, in the name of my Sovereign to the inhabitants of the capital of the Prussian Monarchy, for these sentiments. I shall not fail to state them to his Majesty the Emperor, and I doubt not that they will make the same impression upon him as they have made upon myself. "Count Wittgenstein, General of Cavalry."

(The Correspondenten contains Addresses from the Russian General Baron Tettenborn to the inhabitants of the left bank of the Lower Elbe, and to the inhabitants of the city of Lubeck, exhorting them to take up arms in this sacred war,—telling them they know the fate of the grand French army, which has been entirely destroyed on the plains of Russia,—and assuring them that powerful armies are hastening to their support. There is also a notification, signed by the same Baron Tettenborn, for the erecting of a volunteer corps in Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen, which is to bear the name of "The Hanseatic Legion," & form a part of the army of the North of Germany. Some regulations are annexed, relative to the uniform to be worn by the horse and foot chasseurs of these troops.)

BRESLAU, March 15.

Some weeks ago, the report so pleasing to the inhabitants of Breslau, had been spread that our city would have the happiness of seeing his Majesty, the beloved of all, Alexander Emperor of Russia, within its walls. This day was at length the long-wished for, happy day on which his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias made his solemn entry into this city at about six o'clock in the evening, accompanied by their Excellencies the High Court Martial Count Tolstoy, the Minister at War Araktschejeff, the Minister Count Nesselrode, the Minister of Police Belkleschejeff and several Adjutants, amongst the joyful shouts and continued hurrahs of the military and the inhabitants, and with a salute of 101 pieces of artillery, and ringing all the bells.

His Majesty the King had deputed to welcome his Imperial Guest, his Excellency Lieutenant-General Von Cleist, and Colonel his Highness the Prince de Biron, as likewise Messieurs the Chief of the Government and President Merckel, and the Counsellor of Government Von Kracker, the latter of whom was commissioned to provide for the travelling matters. A deputation of the superior Clergy, and of the Estates of Silesia, likewise accompanied them beyond the Silesian borders. The Chief President, Merckel, and the Lord Commissioner, Count Bethusy, each expressed in a speech their joy and hopes on his Majesty's arrival; to which his Imperial Majesty replied in a most gracious manner, and expressed his friendly sentiments towards our most gracious King.

In all towns and villages through which his Majesty the Emperor passed, he was received with the loudest acclamation, and with ringing all the bells.

His Majesty the King, with his …
ness the Crown Prince, and the …
Princes, went in carriages, to mee…
perial guest, as far as Oels, fou…
miles from this place. At half a mi…
place, both the Monarchs and …
mounted on horseback, and rode …
line of the military drawn up on ea…
the Royal Palace in the city, whe…
perial Majesty the Emperor was …
the Royal General Field-Marshal …
Kalkreuth, who accompanied his …
the Palace, where the Nobility of t…
and all the Authorities, were assemb…
their court to him.

His Majesty the Emperor wore t…
of the Order of the Black Eagle, an…
jesty the King those of the Order …
drew. The whole formed a most …
view, which was favoured by the ver…
ther.

The mildness and affability of the…
won all hearts, and emotion and j…
ble in every face. In the evenir…
voluntarily illuminated.

Both their Majestye's and the wh…
Royal Family were pleased to honour…
dance prepared by his Excellency th…
Field-Marshall Count Von Kalkreuth.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,—March 2…

Admiral Lord Keith has transmit…
W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Capta…
of his Majesty's ship the Andromache…
ing the capture, on the 14th inst, of…
rican letter of marque schooner Couri…
tons, six guns, and 35 men, bound fr…
to Baltimore.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. …
Irby, H. M. ship Amelia, to J. …
ker, Esq. dated Spithead, the 2…

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you, …
information of the Right Hon. the L…
missioners of the Admiralty, that w…
about to quit Sierra Leone river for …
in his Majesty's ship under my com…
the 29th of Jan. Lieut. Pascoe arri…
with the chief part of the crew of his …
gun brig Daring, he having been o…
run his vessel on shore, and blow h…
Tamara (one of the Isles de Loss), i…
quence of having been chased by a Fr…
gate, in company with two other shi…
rently frigates: he reported having l…
at anchor off the Islands on the 27t…
diately dispatched Lieut. Pascoe in…
schooner to reconnoiter the enemy (he…
volunteered his services); and on t…
February he returned, having ascertai…
force to be two frigates of the large…
(L'Arethusa and Le Rubis), and a Po…
ship, their prize; that they had nea…
pleted their water; and after unload…
Portuguese ship, intended to give her …
crew, and proceed themselves to sea to i…
our homeward bound trade. Conceiving…
I cruised off the Isles de Loss (in the …
their not having left them), I might be …
to fall in with any of his Majesty's shi…
might be coming down the coast, and al…
tected the vessels bound to Sierra Le…
which I had received intelligence, I p…
to weigh: when a cartel arrived from…
lands with the Master and boat's crew …
Daring, and the Master and crew of a…
vessel they had taken, whose accounts…
borating Lieut. Pascoe's report, I left …
Leone river, and worked up to the is…
standing in at day light on the 6th ult. t…
the Island of Tamara, we joined the P…
Charlotte Government schooner, who in…
ed me, one of the frigates was at a cons…
ble distance to the northward from the …
which was apparently unloading her p…
dispatched the schooner to Sierra Leo…
leave directions to any ships that might …
to repair to me. Having neared the Isl…
the evening, the frigate to the nort…
weighed, and stood out to sea; the oth…
gate had signals flying, and being obser…
sun set with her topsails hoisted, I sto…
for the night; and the next morning one …
frigates (I believe L'Arethusa), was just …
from the deck; it was then calm; on a …
springing up about noon, she stood towar…
As I had hopes of drawing her from he…
sort, we continued standing out to sea till…
set, when not perceiving the other ship …
the mast-head, and the breeze failing, we …
tened sail more, and stood towards her. …
tle after seven the enemy observing us …
him, tacked, and hoisted his colours. …
minutes past seven P. M. being within p…
shot on his weather-bow, both ships comm…
ed firing nearly in the same time, which …
tinued (remaining nearly in the same situat…
until 21 minutes past 4, when she bore up…
ving the advantage of being able so to do, …
ing us in an ungovernable state, with our …
standing and running rigging cut to …
and masts injured. During the action w…
fell on board the enemy, in attempt…
thwart his hawse, when he attempted to b…
but was repulsed by the marines (which w…
commanded by Lieut Simpson), and the b…

ders. Though I most sincerely lament the numerous list of killed and wounded, which amounted to one hundred and forty-one, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting, that we were never once exposed to a raking shot, [illegible] the slightest accident occurred; all fell by [illegible]ir fighting.

[illegible] was with the most poignant regret I have [illegible]tion the names of the Senior and Second [illegible]nants, John James Bates and John Pope, [illegible]t. Grainger, of Marines, among the slain; [illegible]ll early in the action; having been more [illegible] five years in the ship, I have had ample [illegible]rtunities of knowing their inestimable [illegible]cters, and the consequent loss the service [illegible] sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention Lieut. George Wills, the junior Lieutenant, who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter-deck, when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it: and also that of that good and zealous Officer, Lieut. Pascoe, late of the Daring, who com[illegible]ded the midship guns; on the main deck; [illegible]n Bogue, late Purser of the Thais (in[illegible] [illegible]ived a mortal wound below, after [illegible] wounded on the quarter-

[illegible]e misfortune to state such a [illegible]t it will be clear that every per[illegible] [illegible]e done his duty. I feel most greatful [illegible] my gallant Officers and crew, as well as the supernumeraries late belonging to the Daring, for their cool, steady, and persevering conduct, which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy (she carrying on her main deck heavy French 24 pounders), the considerable quantity of gold dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their Lordships, the admirable conduct of Mr De Mayne, the Master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action, and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to Lieut. Simpson, of Marines, and Mr John Collman, the Purser, who exerted themselves to the utmost, as well as Mr. Saunders, of the African corps. Having received the greatest assistance from Lieut. Reeve, invalided from his Majesty's sloop Kangaroo, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first Lieutenant of the ship. Mr. Samuel Umfreville, Master's Mate, a deserving and valuable Officer, as Second, and Mr E Robinson, Master's mate, who has received a severe wound, as Third.

The crippled state of the ship, and deplorable condition of the wounded, having rendered the subject for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive; having every reason to conclude that the state of the enemy must have been such, as to have greatly failed him in his intended operations, being much cut up about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira or the Western Islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented, and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their Lordship's the high sense I entertain of the humane and skilful attention of Mr. Williamson, surgeon, and Mr. Burke, assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late assistant surgeon of the Daring, to the wounded, since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state, that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement fit for duty, and they much enervated.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded, and have the honour to be, &c.

FREDERICK PAUL IRBY, Capt.

Killed.—J. James Bates, J. Pope, G. Wills, W. R. Pascoe (late Commander of the Daring gun-vessel), Lieutenants; J. Bogue, late Purser of the Thais; C. Kennicott, Midshipman; J. Meddal, quarter-master, and 39 seamen and marines.

Wounded.—Dangerously, John Parkinson, Boatswain, E. Robinson, Master's-mate, G. R. Aix, Midshipman, and 13 seamen and marines,—five since dead.

Severely.—Hon. F. P. Irby, Captain, J. Otto, quarter gunner, and 33 seamen and marines.

Slightly.—W. Reeve, Lieut. late of the Kangaroo, J. Collman, Purser, T. D. Buckle, Midshipman, G. T. Gooch, ditto, A. Beever (1st class), and 38 seamen and marines.

Total.—Killed, 51; wounded, dangerously, 16; severely, 35; slightly, 44,—Total, 146.

LONDON,—April 18, 1813.

THE RUSSIAN COSSACK.

The expected appearance of the gallant Cossack on Wednesday morning on the Royal Exchange, of which public notice had been given, attracted an immense assemblage of spectators. The Exchange was literally crammed before one o'clock, and all the avenues completely filled.

The Cossack, accompanied by Captain Bock, an Officer in the Russian service, arrived at the Mansion House shortly after one. They were [illegible]ted with loud and repeated acclamations, and conducted by the City Marshals to the Antichamber, where the Lord Mayor, attended by several of the Aldermen, received them. A very handsome cold collation was prepared, of which Captain Bock and the Cossack partook. Mr. Grant kindly undertook to be the interpreter between his Lordship and the veteran warrior. His Lordship assured the Cossack, that as Chief Magistrate of the City of London, he was proud and happy to offer his hand to so distinguished a soldier, although he was not decorated with title or rank. The answer of the Cossack was short but emphatic. He thanked the Lord Mayor, & was ready to die for the good of his Sovereign and his country. His Lordship then took the veteran by the hand, and a hearty shake took place on both side.

Captain Bock was in full uniform; and a jewel, the reward of his valour, in the battle of Borodino, was pendant from his neck. The name of the Cossack is Alexander Wittischeadst; he is in his 54th year, and had been allowed to retire from the service nearly fifteen years, with a pension, the reward of his courage and good conduct. When heard of the invasion of his country by the French, he quitted his retirement, & voluntarily enrolled himself and his two sons in defence of native independence. He was dressed in the Cossack costume, with a large postol stuck on his left side, on a belt, a musket slung behind him, and a pike upwards of 10 feet long, shod with sharp iron. To a question put to him by Mr. Grant, at the desire of several Gentlemen, whether he had killed any of the enemy, he answered with great *noivelé*, "Three officers, besides the fry."

At half past one the Lord Mayor proceeded from the Mansion-house to the Royal Exchange, in the following order:

Marshalmen clearing the way.
The Don Cossack, supported by two City Officers, Captain Bock, between the Lord Mayor and Sir Charles Flower, attended by a considerable number of Marshalmen.

The rush into 'Change was irresistible, and a very narrow lane was formed with great difficulty, through which they proceed up to Lloyd's, and placed themselves in the gallery on the west side, where the Cossack could be seen distinctly from every part. The huzzas were cordial and repeated. Silence being at length obtained, the Lord Mayor said that he was desired by the noble warrior, and the Don Cossack, to return their best acknowledgments for the gratifying reception they had experienced. He then proposed a salute of three times three to the gallant visitors, and his Lordship giving the word, it was complied with by acclamations as cheerful and loud, as ever heard in that place. His Lordship then said, he was requested by Captain Bock to propose three times three to Lord Wellington and the British army, which was zealously adopted. Old England was also given with three times three. The Lord Mayor, by desire of the Don Cossack, communicated through the Interpeter, assured the meeting that he should always continue faithful to his country, and to his Sovereign; and that he had trained up his two sons, who were ready to die in the same good cause. His Lordship added, that the Cossack had with the instrument then in his hand killed 39 of the enemy. An universal burst of acclamation succeeded, and the visitors withdrew.

After the Cossack had visited the Mansion-house, Lloyd's, and the Royal Exchange, on Thursday, he stopped, on his return, at Mr. Ackermann's Repository. He was in the evening introduced to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Sussex and Kent, who were with a large company assembled at the Freemason's Tavern, on the occasion of the Meeting of the Masonic Charity. He was attended by his interpreter, Mr. Tournier, (who conducted him throughout his morning visit), and was ushered in by the Stewards. On entering the room, the company rose, and greeted this welcome stranger with the loudest acclamations. He marched up and down the rooms between the tables in a firm and manly manner—the band in the orchestra being in full play, the company at each table again cheered him as he passed; he then took his seat at the same table with the Royal Dukes, who evinced the most condescending attention towards him—his health was drank with applause, and Mr. Taylor sung "*the Cossack*," with good effect; at the words Moscow, Platoff, Smolensko, &c. which occur in the song, he seemed greatly pleased, and bowed his head—when he retired, he met with the same congratulation as on his entry, and he afterwards visited a considerable assemblage of Female Beauties in another apartment, who vied with each other in shewing respect to this brave warrior—every one was anxious to shake hands with, and eager to offer him refreshments of wine, fruit, &c. At his departure, they all curtseyed to him with much affability. He was at Mr. Ackerman's again on Thursday, to sit for his picture, and was greated by the populace on the occasion.

His stature is about six feet; his make robust and manly; his features better, and his countenance, though rough and soldier-like, more expressive and gentle than the ideas that we generally associate with his nation. His beard, which is long and grey, and appears to have very little art bestowed in the shaping of it, is very formidable, adding much to the power of his eyes, which, though light in colour, beam forth above this grisly hedge with much fire and fierceness. His hair, less grey than his beard, about the length of six inches; on the forehead it is cut short and straight. His dress consists of a blue jacket and loose trowsers of coarse cloth, with shoes very broad and round at the toes, as if to allow free action to the feet, on which he stands remarkably straight and firm, with all the effect attending the front and station of a soldier on parade, but without the stiffness. His hand is remarkably broad in its spread, though his fingers are not long; and he manages his arms, consisting of a pistol, a musket, a sabre, and a long pike, with wonderful address and ease, and carries them without the least appearance of being encumbered by their weight, or inconvenienced by the length of the musket and pike.

This gallant soldier was sent over here expressly for the purpose of gratifying British curiosity with a sight of one of the best specimens of those warriors who have done so much for the deliverance of Europe. As he will not receive any pecuniary compliment, we understand that a subscription is completed, for the purpose of sending him back handsomely clothed and armed, in testimony of the general esteem for his own valour and services. We are assured, that in addition to three officers, no less than 36 French private soldiers (whom he calls the fry) fell under this single arm.

THE COSSACK TO BE IN HYDE PARK.

The Cossack, if the weather permits, is to appear in Hyde-park, this day, on horse-back. Colonel Herris, of the City Light Horse, has, we understand, offered for this occasion the use of the superb charger; and has declared, in making the offer, that he should consider himself honored by the acceptance; and that he should ever after value the horse the more for having been rode by so brave a soldier. The Cossack has readily consented. He is, we understand, to be accompanied by a select party of the gentlemen of Colonel Herris' corps, but not in military costume in a new suit, made in every respect after the pattern of the old one. He will carry all his arms; the musket slung at his back, his sabre on his right side, his pistol in his girdle, and the pike resting upon his right foot, and held with the right hand in the middle upright, as when preparing for a charge. The Cossack, it is understood, will depart on his return to the Continent in the course of the week.

PORTSMOUTH.—APRIL 11.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Moira, in a coach and four, accompanied by Mr. Thompson, his private Secretary, entered this town last evening and alighted at the Crown Inn. The bells of St. Thomas's Church announced his Lordship's arrival with a merry peal. This morning the Noble Earl proceeded on board the Stirling Castle at Spithead, under a salute of fifteen guns. After a stay of about forty minutes, he again returned towards the shore under another salute, landed at the Sally-port, and soon after, in company with Captain Sir Home Popham, visited the Government-house. The final dispatches for the East Indiamen will be closed this day at the India-house, and they are expected to sail on Monday, under convoy of the Stirling Castle.—Vice-Admiral Sir R. Keats, arrived here yesterday, and has hoisted his flag to the Bellerephon. If the wind proves fair, he is expected to sail on Monday, for his command Newfoundland. The Niobe, Captain Montague, and Plover, Captain Colin Campbell, with the convoy for Quebec and Gulph of St. Lawrence; and the Loire, Capt. Montague, and the Wasp, Captain Everard, with the convoy for Novo Scotia and New Brunswick, will sail at the same time, and continue in company as far as their course lie together.—Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, it is said, is to have a command in the Mediterranean, under Sir E. Pellew, in the room of Rear Admiral Foote. He is expected to hoist his flag in the Mulgrave, of 74 guns, Captain Maling, and sail in the course of next week.—Arrived to-day the Tottenham East Indiaman, from the Downs; and the Dextrous gun brig, from a cruize.—The Stirling Castle has this day made signal for convoy to the East Indies, and the Surly Cutter, for Guernsey.—Wind E.

FALMOUTH, April 9.

Arrived the Sandwich lugger, Lieutenant Drake, from Jersey.—Sailed the Montague packet, with a Mail for Gibraltar and Malta.—The Adventure packet for the Brazils, and the Prince Ernest packet, for Lisbon, are gone into the roads.—Wind E. S. E.

PLYMOUTH, April 10.

Came in the Virago, 18 from Ireland, for orders; Trinculo, 18, from a cruize; Pengiun, from Pembroke; Lively, from Fowey; Lord Vernon, from Neath; Partridge, from Southampton; and William, from London.—Sailed the Foxhound, 18, and Wasp, 18, on separate cruizers.—Came in the President, 44, after a fine passage from the Cape of Good Hope, having on board the Hon. Admiral Stopford, his Lady, and family, from the Cape, having been relieved in his three years command by Admiral Tyler. The President telegraphed Admiral Sir R. Calder, Bart, who telegraphed the Admiralty. The Hon. Mrs. Stopford was landed, being in an ill state of health, with her family, when the President after laying to several hours, filled all sails and beat up to the eastward for Spithead. The President brought home from the East Indies, via the Cape, a large cargo of specie for Government: left our settlements at the Cape of Good Hope all well and healthy: The President is a noble frigate, and well manned.—There is a report in circulation here, from St. Michael's, that the Congress and President American frigates have been taken by the Poictiers; we hope it may prove true, but we doubt it.—Several American prizes have arrived here within these three days, mostly from New York and Philadelphia, captured by various cruizers, and richly laden. The Napoleon American ship came in yesterday, in company with his Majesty's hired cutter Fanny—she is pierced for 20 guns, laden with coffee and cotton, bound to Bourdeaux, captured after a chace of twelve hours, by the Belle Poule 36; and Fanny cutter; she is the finest vessel of her class, out of America; and is one hundred and thirty-one feet in length, and her first voyage.—Came in the American schooner Howard, from New York, bound to Bourdeaux with coffee and sugar, taken by the Belle Poule and Briton frigates, and Fanny cutter.

PORTSMOUTH,—April 17.

The Volontaire, Captain Usher, arrived at Mahon on the 1st ultimo, from off Marseilles, with two prizes, the one having a forged licence, with a valuable cargo on board, bound for Smyrna; the other a settee-rigid ship, laden with salt, which she chased and cut from under a French battery near Marseilles, after landing the marines, and spiking the guns, without any loss on our part, the French betaking themselves to the neighbouring heights as soon as the marines and seamen landed.

LONDON,—April 16.

This morning a Gottenburgh mail arrived, by which we have advices from thence to the 8th instant. After the reports which have been so confidently in circulation of a Convention having been concluded by Admiral Morris and Denmark, by which it was said a suspension of hostilities had been agreed to by that Power, it is not without some surprise we learn, that the fleet, under Admiral Morris, in passing up the Sound, was fired at from the Castle of Elsineurs and the Danish gun-boats. Two of our ship, were struck; but not materially injured. The Swedes shewed every disposition to assist the convoy, by placing buoys along their coast, and drawing out their gun-boats in a line-of-battle for their protection.

A strong sensation was yesterday excited by the arrival of an Hanoverian Officer at the Foreign Office, with dispatches from the Hanoverian Government for Count Munster, bringing the important information, it is said, that Austria has at length declared herself in favour of the allied cause.

Brigadier General Downie has been exchanged. His exchange was effected by the Marquis of Wellington, as Generalissimo of the Spanish armies, who allowed for him an Intendant-General, and six Officers, and 200 men, prisoners at Cadiz, that had been taken by the Spaniards; and these have all arrived inside the French posts in Valencia.

The merchant vessels which wintered at Carlscrona, sailed from that port on the 27th ultimo, under convoy of the Mysses, Ranger, and several gun-brigs.

On the first intimation that the French were quitting Hamburgh, the populace attacked them, and dragged Punier, Chief of the Douaniers, flung him into the canal, near the Constantine Bridge, and stoned him to death.—This man had been an instrument of great oppression, having, at different times, seized upwards of 100 boats and small craft, and appropriated them to the use of his corps. The Hamburghers have since indemnified themselves by the seizure of the Custom-house craft.

LONDON—APRIL 18, 1813.

Baron Tettenborn, the Russian Commander at Hamburgh, has also addressed himself to the inhabitants of the Hanseatic States, exhorting them to take up arms in this sacred war, and assuring them that numerous reinforcements are marching to their assistance. The Correspondent also contains a notification from Baron Tettenborn for the formation of a volunteer corps, to bear the name of "the Hanseatic Legion, and form a part of the army of the North of Germany." The Hamburghers are said to have enlisted with such ardour, that instead of 1500 men, as originally proposed, 7000 immediately enrolled themselves.

LONDON GAZETTE,—April 17.

BY EXPRESS.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint William Horne, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff-Depute of the shire of Haddington, in the room of Alexander Maconochie, Esq. appointed Solicitor General.

No confirmation of the important fact of Austria having joined the Allies has been received; but the intelligence is corroborated by various private letters from Heligoland to the 9th.

The King of Prussia has issued an Edict, abrogating what is called the Continental System in the Prussian dominions, and of the official details of the re-occupation of Pomerania by the Swedish troops.

The Foreigner who arrived from the opposite coast some days ago, remains at Deal, never having left it. There have, however, been several interchanges of communication between him and Government, by means of expresses.

The Bishopric of Sodor and Man is become vacant by the death of Dr. Criggan.

A deputation from the Electors of Stafford lately presented Mr. Sheridan, at his house in Savillerow, in the presence of a number of his friends, with a massy golden Cup, of exquisite workmanship, as a mark of their esteem, and in consideration of his long services, and highly approved parliamentary conduct, not only as a Representative of Stafford, but as a Statesman, who has exerted himself upon all grand national questions involving the honour and the welfare of the country at large.

PORTSMOUTH,—April 17.

We have to state the arrival, this evening of the American Cartels Mercury, (ship), and Alberquerque, (brig), from St. Salvador, with General Hislop and suite, and the remaining Officers and crew of H. M. frigate Java. The following letter which we have received, contains several interesting particulars of the action:—

Cartel Alberquerque, Spithead,
Saturday Evening.

"We are just anchored here, in company with the Liverpool ship Mercury, both vessels were hired at Bahia to bring us home. We left St. Salvador 80 days since. With respect to our action, I have to acquaint you, that when the Java first saw the Constitution, we had a brig in tow, which we immediately cast off, and gave chace, hoisting American colours. The Constitution made all sail from us for two hours, when she gradually shortened sail, and manœuvered to get the weather-gage; but not succeeding, she lay to, and the Java bore down on her. When within half a mile, the Constitution fired her broadside, which did some trifling damage to the Java's rigging.—The Java did not return the fire until close on her starboard quarter, when the action began to be very warm and destructive for half an hour. The Constitution forging a-head endeavoured to luff across the Java's bow, her helm was immediately put down, and she was unfortunately put into what we technically call "irons;"—that is, with head to the wind, without any way on her; consequently the rudder had no effect, and she would neither wear one way or the other. The natural consequence of this unfortunate case was, that the Java's stern was for a long time exposed to the broadside of the enemy; at length she fell round, with her starboard broadside to bear, and the action continued spiritedly till her fore and mizen masts, and main-top-mast were shot away: the fore yard fell in board and disabled the forecastle guns. The Constitution now ran across the Java's bows, carrying away the bowsprit cap, with her mizen rigging. The action then ceased, and the Constitution, apparently much damaged in her rigging, lay to repair. The Java was perfectly unmanageable, her colours nailed to the stump of the mizen mast, a mizen top-sail was bent to the main-yard, and her rudder choaked by a shot. In this situation she was compelled to strike, at the moment when the Constitution was preparing to rake her.

The action commenced at two o'clock P. M. our masts went overboard a little after five, and we struck about six o'clock.—We found our shot had made but little effect, either in the masts or bulwark.—She received two shot in her mizen-mast; but she sailed from St. Salvador without considering it injured.—We had 24 killed and 109 wounded.—Amongst the former were Mr. Jones, Master's Mate; Messrs. Salmon, Hammond, Keele, and Gascoyne, Midshipmen; & a Captain's Clerk.—Captain Lambert was wounded by a musket-ball, fired from the main-top of the Constitution; which passed through the left lobe of the lungs, entered the back-bone, and lay in contact with the spinal marrow. The wounded, all but two, are recovered.—The Surgeon (Mr. T. E. Jones) has had nine amputations, and they were all successfully performed.—Four of the crew of the Constitution died whilst I was on board her, and there were 45 unable to remove from their cots."

The Alberquerque cartel was boarded on the 18th of March, off the Western Islands, by the French frigate Arethusa, and the Captain informed her of his having had an action with the English frigate Amelia, in which he had 31 killed and 65 wounded. The Arethusa sailed very badly, and appeared much cut up. A few days afterwards the cartel spoke the Magicienne and Colombine, in company, and they went to look after her. But, we fear, as the cartel left St. Michael's so late as the 4th instant, and no account had then been received respecting them, the Frenchman has not been met with.—Both the Cartels put into St. Michael's for provisions, and they met with the utmost attention and civility from the Consul-General of the Island.

The Freya, Captain Scott, arrived this evening from Lisbon: she sailed on the 24th ultimo, with 50 sail of transports, bringing home invalids and prisoners of war.

The President, Captain S. Warren, arrived on Monday from the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, bringing from the latter place 500,000 dollars, being half the freight which the Sir Francis Drake, Hon. Captain Peachy, took on board at Bengal. The Sir Francis Drake was lying at St. Helena on the 18th of February, with the East India ships bound to England, viz. Asia, Dover Castle, Walthamstow, Surry, Astell, Prince Regent, Bengal, Earl St. Vincent, Lady Castlereagh, Guildford, Regent, Sir William Burroughs, Java, Sir William Bensley, Tigris, and Admiral Gambier. The Sir Francis Drake, Horatio, and Porpoise, (the two latter ships were hourly expected to arrive from the Cape), were to sail from St. Helena on the 10th of March with the above, and any other ships that might arrive previous to that date, bound to England. Several of the Indiamen have considerable treasure on board: the convoy is the most valuable that has left India for a considerable time.—The Theseus, Bellona, and Niemen, left England on the 5th of January for St. Helena, to strengthen the protecting force: and would probably arrive at the Island before the Convoy had sailed. The President left the Cape on the 8th of February with the Hon. Admiral Stopford. He had been succeeded by Admiral Tyler, who arrived from England in the Semirantis; which ship, with the Lion and Horatio, was lying at the Cape. The Nisus, Captain Beaver; Astrea, Capt. Schomberg, Racehorse, and Harpy, had gone on a cruize between St. Helena and the Cape, with a view to intercept fourteen sail of American Indiamen, which, it was known, had sailed from Whampoa. The Nisus after taking a convoy to St. Helena, fortunately (in beating back to the Cape,) fell in with and captured the Derby, laden with teas, for Boston, valued at 40,000l. The Minden, Racehorse, and Harpy, had taken three very valuable Americans, which had arrived at the Cape: the President had captured a whaler. The Maitland country-ship arrived at the Cape on the 7th of February.

Yesterday the Castilian passed by for the Downs with a Convoy from Gibraltar.—The Champion, Ann, Œconomy, Liberty, Atlas, Wellington and Diana, Transports, part of the fleet, arrived at the Motherbank.—They left Gibraltar on the 21st ultimo, the Jealousy in company, which ship separated on Tuesday last, for Cork.

The Ajax, 80, Sir Robert Laurie, arrived on Monday last, from Palermo and Mahon.—She left the latter place on the 9th ultimo.—Sir Edward Pellew returned to that anchorage on the 28th of February, with the Fleet under his command, having, in the course of a short cruize of one week, reconnoitred the Catalonian and Toulon Coasts.—At St. Sebastian, Villa, Nava, and Tarragona, all appeared tranquil.—At Toulon, the fleet stood in within half cannon-shot of the shore, and had a most distinct view of the state of the French fleet: they were all safe moored, some of them in the inner harbour, with their top-masts struck.—Upwards of 600 of their crews (it was said upon the coast) had been landed, and marched to join a division of the French army which was retiring from Spain.—The Southern Provinces of France had manifested symptoms of dissatisfaction at the disasters of Bonaparte, together with the war in Spain, to which they were always inimical. The fleet having obtained this information, bore away for Mahon, where it fortunately anchored at the commencement of a hurricane from the N. E. The batteries at Toulon fired some shot and shells, but none of the ships sustained any damage from them.

The Lacedemonian, Captain S. Jackson, on going extremely close into Cherbourgh, on the 8th instant to reconnoitre, was astonished to find that all the French ships in that port were dismantling.—The two line of battle ships had got their top-masts and lower yards upon deck, and the frigates and smaller vessels were busily employed in doing the same.—The officers of the Lacedemonian conjectured, that their crews had been withdrawn from them to join the army which Bonaparte, from every account they had received upon the coast, was using the most extraordinary means to collect.

Extract of a letter from Major General the Baron Tettenborn, to Major Kentzinger.

Dated Hamburgh, April 4, 1813.

General Morand, with 3,500 men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements, and I gave information of them to General Dornberg, who, in conjunction with General Tscherniticheff's corps, had passed the Elbe at Lentzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet, and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favour, all who were not killed, or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps. Three pair of colours, and 12 pieces of cannon, fell into our hands.

Extract of a letter from the vicinity of Dantzic, of the 16th of March.

For the last eight weeks we have lived in the besieging army, with whose humane conduct we are thoroughly and highly satisfied. The fortress is indeed blockaded, but not yet closely surrounded. The suburbs are still in the possession of the garrison, and as yet there has been nothing seriously undertaken against the fortress. It appears as if we would spare the city, and depend upon hunger and death for the surrender of the garrison. Starve they will not, indeed, very soon, as they are provided for nine months with flour, rice, &c. and they may even have some salt provisions left; but yet, the soldiers will be miserable without bread, and they are chiefly fed on salt herrings. There are no medicines to be had for the hospital. The garrison still consists of ten or twelve thousand men under arms; The rest are lying in the hospitals. The mortality among them has been for many weeks exceedingly great. Of the military there die every day from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty men. The run of ice in the Vistula, and the high water, have totally ruined several forts.

Copy of a letter from General Baron de Tottenhorn to the Ambassador the Count de Liewen, dated Hamburgh, March 23, (April 4,) 1813:—

"I hasten to announce to your Excellency the distinguished victory which was gained, on the 2d instant, at Lunenburgh, by the troops of his Imperial Majesty over the French.

"General Morand, who, as your Excellency knows, had retired to Bremen, again marched in advance as far as Tollstadt, three miles from Harburgh; whence, after remaining there five days and receiving a reinforcement, he advanced upon Lunenburg with a force of about 3500 men and 12 pieces of artillery, and dislodged a picquet of Cossacks, took possession of that town. My Cavalry having followed the enemy's movement, I communicated this information to General Donberg, who, conjointly with the corps of General Chernicheff, had passed the Elbe at Lenzen. These two Generals having advanced upon Luneburg by forced marches, arrived there at the moment when my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. Their sudden appearance, as as well as that of General Benkendorf, threw confusion into the ranks of the enemy, who, surrounded on all sides, where overwhelmed at all points. The infantry stormed two gates of the town with the bayonet, and the fighting continued for some time in the streets with the greatest desperation.

"Two shots having brought down General Morand from his horse, all resistance ceased, and those who were not already made prisoners threw down their arms. Three colours, twelve cannon, and about three thousand prisoners, have fallen into our power. Not a man escaped to carry off the news of this defeat; and it is thought that General Morand will not recover of his wounds.* This fortunate event cannot fail to have very great influence on the public opinion in these provinces, and accelerate the march of the insurrection.

"This affair becomes the more interesting, as it was of consequence that not a moment should be lost, the corps of Chernicheff and Dornberg having been nearly surrounded by a considerable corps of the enemy's troops. Morand being destroyed, the three Generals repaired to Boizenburgh, on the right bank of the Elbe. I this moment learn, that the Prussian army, and the corps of Winzingerode, have passed the Elbe at Dresden, and that, at present, they must be at Leipsic. The army of General Count Witgenstein will pass the Elbe at Dessau and Wittenberg. I have the honor to be, &c.

KONIGSBURGH, MARCH 20.

The Commandant at Konigsburgh, Count Sievres, has sent information, that an English squadron blockades Dantzic, and that no vessel, let it belong to whatever nation, is suffered to proceed to Dantzic, without being brought to by them.—(Altona Mercury, April 2)

* The Courier who brought this intelligence assures us that he is dead.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Ryder moved that the House should be [illegible] led over on the 11th of May. He considered [illegible] necessary to insure as full an attendance of Me[illegible] as possible on the important question of the C[illegible] lic Bill.

Mr. Abercrombie moved for an account [illegible] number of Chaplains sent to India during [illegible] ten years.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Peele obtained leave to bring in a [illegible] amend the Irish Militia Laws.

On bringing up the Report of the Irish Es[illegible] a conversation of considerable length too[illegible] between Sir J. Newport, Mr. Fitzgerald, and [illegible] ral Mathew, on that item in the charges inc[illegible] by publishing Government Proclamations. Ge[illegible] Mathew complained of the partial and corrupt [illegible] duct of the Irish Government in the distributio[illegible] these advertisements. He also asserted, that [illegible] Irish Government had committed an act of gre[illegible] tyranny, in arresting a Gentleman for a debt du[illegible] Government, and refusing to take respons[illegible] merely because that Gentleman had [illegible] Tipperary Election for him [G[illegible]

Mr. Fitzgerald rose, and den[illegible] lemn manner, that h[illegible] had eve[illegible] proceeding. He merely recolle[illegible] had been taken to recover mo[illegible] ment from a Distributor of Stam[illegible]

General Mathew stated across [illegible] oppression took place during the g[illegible]

Mr. Fitzgerald, with considerable [illegible] asked how any Gentleman could dare to imp[illegible] him a conduct which he disavowed in so solemn [illegible] manner.

General Mathew still persisted in his statement respecting the oppression practiced in the instance to which he alluded: and for which he had, as his authority, a letter then in his pocket from the very Gentleman.

Lord Castlereagh interposed, and expressed his wish that no further notice should be taken of what had passed between the two Honourable Members.

The Speaker said, that there was a plain course marked out on this occasion. The House was master of its own proceedings, and had a right to dispose of and decide on any thing that originated there. He should, therefore, expect that the Hon. Members would make a declaration not to take any further notice of what had passed between them.

Mr. Fitzgerald said, he had felt indignant to hear it imputed to him, not only by the words but by the gestures, of the Honorable General, that the explanation he had made was not true; and until the expressions used towards him were retracted, he could not retract what he had said.

The Speaker repeated, that any proceeding which originated in that House, must end there, and that no step should be taken upon it out of doors. He then called on General Mathew for his explanation.

Here some conversation arose between several Members, and the Honourable General seemed to feel no inclination to rise.

Mr. Peele requested him to make the declaration recommended by the Speaker.

General Mathew observed, that the word dare had been applied to him; and, until he was assured that it was not used in an offensive sense, he should make no explanation.

Lord Castlereagh said, the word had only been used hypothetically, and not to give offence.

Mr. Fitzgerald said, that such was the fact, and he was ready to declare to the House, that he had no intention of noticing what had passed any where else except in that House.

General Mathew, after some time had elapsed, made a similar declaration; and here the matter dropped.

The several Resolutions being agreed to, a Bill was ordered.—Adjourned at half past one.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

At a Meeting of the Irish Catholic Board on Saturday, at which Lord Killen (son of the Earl of Fingal) presided, the following resolution was passed:—

"That we heartily congratulate our fellow-subjects of every religious persuasion in the British Empire, on the late glorious and successful struggle of the friends of religious and civil liberty in the British House of Commons; from which we may confidently date the commencement of that harmony which is likely to subsist hereafter among men of all denominations and religious in the country; which must obliterate the remembrance of past injuries, and make Ireland as united as she will be unconquerable; and that, relying on the justice of Parliament that nothing will be required incompatible with the integrity of our religious principles, we declare ourselves ready to meet the benevolent views of the Legislature in a sincere spirit of conciliation on our part."

BOMBAY COURIER.

AUGUST 28, 1813.

We are happy in being able to announce, on the authority of the following intelligence, that the Bucephalus and the rest of her convoy had safely weathered the gale that injured the Sir Godfrey Webster and the Ann.

The Ship Snake sailed from the Cape on the 22d of May, bound to the Isle of France on the 24th she was chased and boarded by His Majesty's Ship Bucephalus, Captain Reynolds, Cape Town bearing E. by S. 10 leagues—the convoy which sailed with th[illegible] from Point de Galle, was all safe a[illegible] sight, with the exception of the Sir [illegible] frey Webster and Ann, which have be[illegible] ready accounted for.

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MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

Sunday, September 12, 1813.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, September 11, 1813.

This morning anchored in the Roads, His Majesty's Ship Stirling Castle Captain Sir HOME POPHAM, having on board The Right Honorable the EARL OF MOIRA, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors Governor General of India, the COUNTESS OF LOUDON and Family.

The Yards of H. M. Ships in the Roads were manned and Salutes of 19 Guns were fired from the Flag Ship and the Stirling Castle, on His Lordship's quitting the latter.

His Lordship landed soon after five o'clock at the N. E. angle of the Fort, under a Salute of 19 Guns from the Ramparts, and was met by His Excellency the Governor, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the other principal Civil and Military Authorities at the Presidency. The Troops in Garrison were drawn out and formed a Street, in which His Lordship passed, with the usual Military honors, from the Landing Place, through the Fort to the Wallajah Gate, where His Excellency the Governor's Carriage was waiting, in which His Lordship proceeded to the Gardens.

LADY LOUDON and Family landed at the same time with His Lordship.

NOTICE.

The Provincial Grand Secretary is directed by the Provincial Master on the Coast of Coromandel, to inform the Brethren who are Members of the Lodges at this Presidency working under the Provin[...] Grand Lodge, that a Masonic Meeting will be held at the Pantheon [...] Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon precisely, where every Brother is requested to attend.

Madras, 11th September 1813.